

Gc
974.202
B46b

Gc
974.202
B46b
1252554

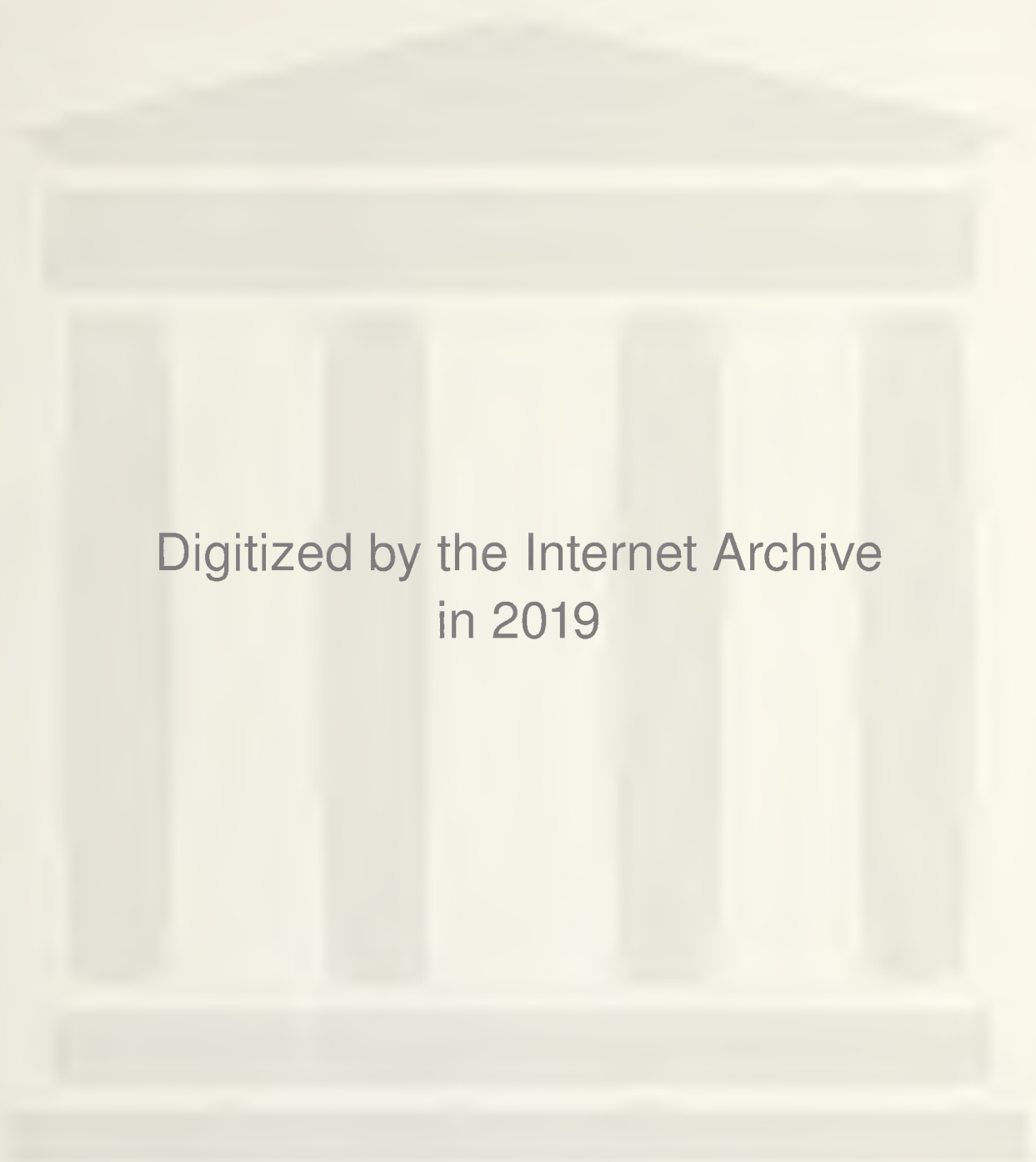
M.L

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01095 8897



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019

<https://archive.org/details/berlinnewhampshi00unse>



GENERAL COMMITTEE
IN CHARGE OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
BACK ROW—EDWARD MURPHY, EVAN JOHNSON, HENRY GOSSELIN, NAPOLEON RAMSEY, PATRICK J. HINCHEY
FRONT ROW—BURTON RUMNEY, WILLIAM H. COLBATH, MAYOR EDWARD R. B. MCGEE, E. WESLEY ENMAN, GENERAL
CHAIRMAN; ELI A. MARCOUX, THOMAS F. HOULIHAN

Berlin, New Hampshire
CENTENNIAL
1829-1929



A series of articles compiled to commemorate the date of incorporation of the Town of Berlin, to mark the progress of an epoch of one hundred years, and to summarize the historical facts behind the Grand Historical Pageant given by the people of Berlin during the Old Home Week and Centennial, July 1 to 6, 1929.



EDITED BY THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Leslie W. Hodder, Chairman

Louville Paine

J. Wilson Gonya

Gordon L. Cave

Victor Beaudoin

William R. Boiley

Printed by Smith & Town



EDWARD R. B. MCGEE, MAYOR

1252554

To
Abiathar Bean
Samuel Blodgett
Andrew Cates
Simon Evans
Thomas Green
Samuel S. Thompson
Peter Wheeler

"God's Own Fools"

who, having dreamed dreams and having seen
visions, by heroic grit and mastering will,
straightway made them realities, by compelling
an unyielding wilderness to give them homes
we who follow respectfully dedicate this book'



MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

BACK ROW—EDWARD MURPHY, ERNEST GAGNON
MIDDLE ROW—HERMAN GOSSELIN, J. ARTHUR SULLIVAN, NAPOLEON RAMSEY, EVAN JOHNSON, CHARLES PINETTE
FRONT ROW—D. ERNEST QUINN, EDMOND GAGNE, MAYOR EDWARD R. B. MCGEE, BURTON RUMNEY, J. WILSON GONYA

CITY GOVERNMENT

BERLIN, N. H.

1929-1930

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

MAYOR

EDWARD R. B. McGEE

CITY COUNCIL

WARD ONE

W. H. MacARTHUR
HERMAN GOSSELIN
BURTON RUMNEY

WARD TWO

J. ARTHUR SULLIVAN
NAPOLEON RAMSEY
J. WILSON GONYA

WARD THREE

EVAN JOHNSON
CHARLES PINETTE
D. ERNEST QUINN

WARD FOUR

ERNEST GAGNON
EDWARD MURPHY
EDMOND GAGNE

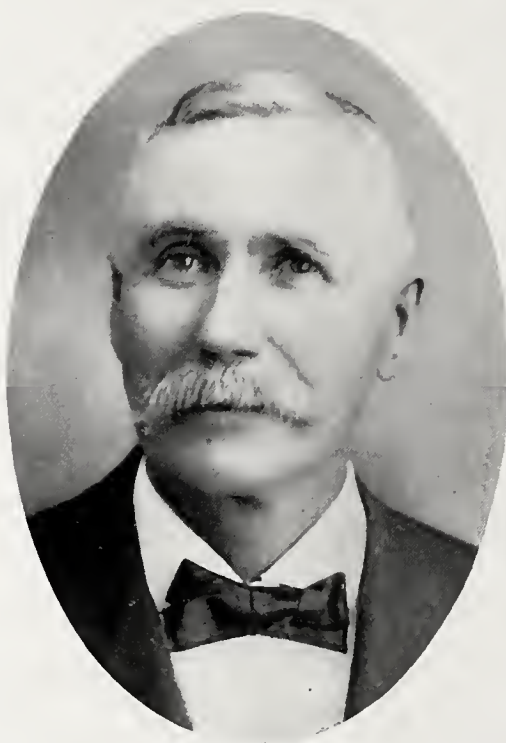
Past Mayors



HON. JOHN B. NOYES
Honorary Committee
1899-1900



HON. FRANK L. WILSON
Honorary Committee
1900-1901



HON. HENRY F. MARSTON
1897-1899



HON. FRED M. CLEMENT
1901-1902



HON. JOHN B. GILBERT
1902-1905

Past Mayors



HON. GEORGE E. HUTCHINS
Honorary Committee
1905-1908



HON. DANIEL J. DALEY
Honorary Committee
1910-1915



HON. ELI J. KING
Honorary Committee
Chairman Decorating Committee
1919-24-26-28



HON. FREMONT D. BARTLETT
1908-1910



HON. GEORGE F. RICH
1915-1919



HON. JOSEPH A. VAILLANCOURT
Honorary Committee
1924-1926



PHILIP E. BEAUDOIN

Honorary
Committee



ORTON B. BROWN
Chairman



WILLIAM E. CORBIN



WILFRED A. HODGDON



A. M. STAHL



DOWNING P. BROWN

CHAIRMEN OF CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES



GORDON BROWN
Aviation



JOSEPH A. LAROCHELLE
Advertising



REV. L. W. HODDER
Historical



LESLIE N. LAROCQUE
Concessions



E. WESLEY ENMAN
General Chairman



ARTHUR J. TROTTER
Ball



HALLIE ELIZABETH WILSON
Exhibits



FRANCIS L. BRANNEN
Grounds



HENRY E. STAHL
Entertainment

CHAIRMEN OF CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES



JEROME A. GILBERT
Fireworks



DR. L. LYNN CUTLER
Organization



FRED W. RAHMANOP
Reception



HARRY W. NOYES
Housing



ELI A. MARCOUX
Centennial Secretary



ARTHUR W. O'CONNELL
Major Sports



CLIFFORD H. LITTLEFIELD
Junior Sports



J. MELVIN DRESSER
Parade



D. ERNEST QUINN
Transportation

CHAIRMEN OF CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES



CAPTAIN J. T. HENNESSEY
Military Affairs



JOHN S. GIBB
Publicity



WALLACE C. VAN ARSDEL
Pageant



PERLEY W. CHURCHILL
Woodsmen's Sports

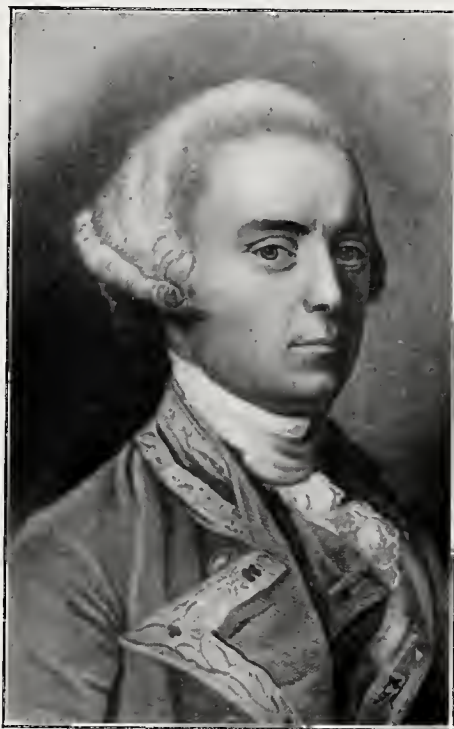
The Maynesborough Plantation

ON July 1 of this year Berlin will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its incorporation as a town by the General Court of New Hampshire in a year in which Old Hickory was president and Benjamin Pierce of Revolutionary fame was governor of the state. If anything it will occasion surprise that the fourth city of the Granite State has had so short a history. In reality, however, it has assumed this place in less than half a century of consistent progress.

Known by many to-day as the Paper City, Berlin literally existed upon paper for some 58 years as the Plantation of Maynesborough granted at the comparatively late date of December 31, 1771. This in turn will perturb one, unless he fix well in mind the facts of geography and history which account for the tardiness. In the days of the French and Indian occupation Berlin was on no direct line of communication. The main route between Quebec and Norridgewock was up the Chaudiere and down the Kennebec, while the traveller from Montreal and St. Francis to the English settlements went by way of Lake Champlain and the Connecticut. The valley of the Androscoggin can be conceived as but a subordinate means of communication between St. Francis and Norridgewock. A century intervenes between the fall of Norridgewock, August 12 (O. S.), 1724, and the building of the first rude cabin within the present confines of Berlin, and even then the line of log houses has in reality been slowly built from the scene of Lovewell's Massacre of May, 1725, rather than from the valley of the Kennebec. Of course the eastern boundary of New Hampshire was not definitely settled until the order of George II. in Council in 1741, the original of which hangs, as we recall it, in the rooms of the Portsmouth Athenaeum, but Berlin had first to be definitely outflanked on the West, before there could be even a survey of the territory. In 1757 when the massacre at Fort William Henry occurred, men would have looked at you in amazement, if you had told them that in the mapless region of the Amariscoggin

a city would arise which in a mere century and three quarters would surpass Portsmouth in population and wealth. On the 17th day of September, 1759, Quebec fell, and on October 4th of the same year St. Francis was sacked and burned by Rogers and the Rangers.

It must have been in a summer of the late seventeen-sixties that Hubartis Neal, deputy surveyor of the Provincial government, ran the plantation lines in this region in preparation for the grants to follow. He was the forerunner of our



JOHN WENTWORTH

civilization. We may perhaps linger for a moment over details, historical and imaginary, of the signing of the Maynesborough charter in 1771.

It is the last day of the year in the old Town of Portsmouth, provincial capital since the reign of Charles II. The work of the husbandman is over. The hemp has been pulled, retted, broken, and hackled, and is now brought for sale to the agents of the ropemaker. The Indian corn has been cut, shocked, husked, dried, and

shelled. Some comes to mill at Portsmouth to be ground into meal, the staple food of much of the population. Some rye and barley and winter wheat is also carried to the miller, who will take his toll of the product, while much of the rest will go back to the home folks. From Londonderry there may come some potatoes, although we don't exactly like them yet. Flax in some towns has undergone a process similar in many respects to that of the hemp. The home folks keep the rest of the product, but some comes to Portsmouth in various forms to be exchanged for manufactured goods from England. Down the old mast road by the Pascatawyck come a yoke of oxen drawing a load of hemlock bark and hides on their way to the tanner. Their owner will take his pay in leather, which will await the coming of the itinerant shoemaker. Beef and pork come to the New Hampshire entrepot to be exchanged for those great slabs of codfish caught off the Isles of Shoals or on the Banks of Newfoundland and seasoned with the product of the balmy air of Spain and Portugal. Goods, wet and dry, travel to the back towns from Portsmouth, but the driest of all is codfish sold by the quintle. The sawmills, all around, are sending in their products: white pine "joists" acceptable for the provincial taxes at four pounds per thousand. White pine boards are worth five pounds per thousand, and two-inch plank of white oak commands the magnificent price of 25 pounds per thousand. Pitch and tar and turpentine are other products of the forest. Bees wax and "babury" wax are so merchantable products of the back towns. When all is said and done, however, the prosperity of the old capital depends very largely upon the demand for forest products in the markets of the world. New Hampshire does not then, never did, and never will feed and clothe herself. There is little hard cash, and what there is is a mixture of Spanish dollars, New England shillings, Elizabeths, Holland rixers—worn and chipped in journeys around the world.

The Assembly is in session. It will work

tomorrow on January 1. Its thirty-two members have been interested to pass "An Act to prevent & punish disorders usually committed on the 25th of Dec." commonly called Christmas Day. They have agreed that the House of Representatives needs a stove and are willing to investigate the alleged misconduct of the Presbyterian minister over to Peterborough. Those Irish who call themselves Scots are tight you know. The proposal to grant a salary to the President of Dartmouth College and to exempt the officers of the college from taxation needs to be thought over. The proposal of the Governor to repair His Majesty's Fort William and Mary and to build a powder magazine can go to a committee until the King's birthday in the spring when the members will vote themselves some money to drink the King's health and all go and examine it. They'd much rather vote some money for the militia though. Anyhow the assembly doesn't care a whoop about the charter of the plantation of Maynesborough, which lies on the table in the Council Chamber of the Province House before the young Governor and the aristocratic members of the Council with their powdered wigs and bejewelled snuff boxes. In fact all the assembly-men rather like the young governor, and really didn't he do a good job in getting the Lords of Trade and the King to let us have counties? To be sure, there's that proclamation out offering 200 Spanish dollars as a reward for evidence to convict those who seized 100 hogsheds of molasses from the Resolution on Oct. 29, but that molasses tax isn't his fault, and he has taken his oath of office, you know.

The signer of the Maynesborough Charter was John Wentworth, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire—yea, more, Surveyor General of the King's Woods for the Thirteen Colonies. With all his faults he occupies a place in New Hampshire history below, but not far below the greatest of her sons. On the last day of 1771, his estate with its Great House at Wolfeborough was more magnificent in its appointments than that of Colonel Washington at Mount Vernon. The names of the older countries of New Hampshire, the general scheme of the state roads of to-day, and Dartmouth

College all bear witness to his genius and his fame.

We do not believe that John Wentworth ever set foot in Maynesborough. He explored a part of the White Hills in the summer of 1772. A more serious expedition was planned for the following year, when the Governor and a company including his youthful admirer, Benjamin Thompson (afterward Count Rumford), hoped to spend a couple of weeks exploring and surveying the big peaks, but apparently public business required the abandonment of the plan. During the summer of 1773, he did, however, go "from Winnepesiockett Pond to White River Falls on Connecticut River, thence up said river to the 45th degree of latitude, and thence by another direction through the pathless wilderness down to the seacoast."

The copy of the Maynesborough Charter reprinted here has known its vicissitudes. Isaac Rindge, Surveyor General of New Hampshire, certified the survey of Hubartis Neal, his deputy. From his certificate the charter itself was drawn and engrossed and given to the grantees. We know not where it is. Before it left the Council Chamber in Province House at Portsmouth, it was recorded in one of four manuscript volumes containing the records of the charters and grants of lands, ferries, etc., made by John Wentworth and his predecessors. Theodore Atkinson, an old man, was secretary of the council. This fact may explain the obvious error in stating the bounds of Maynesborough and Shelburne Addition, which does not appear in the certified survey attached to the charter.

In the months of the summer of 1774 skies darkened rapidly. On June 25, the mast-ship Grosvenor brought 27 chests of tea into Portsmouth, but John Wentworth was successful in preventing a Portsmouth tea party and the tea went on to Halifax. In the autumn of 1774, John Wentworth made a bad mistake. He recruited carpenters to build barracks for Gage at Boston. On December 13, Paul Revere rode into Portsmouth with the news that the King in Council had decided to stop the exportation of arms and ammunition to America. On December 14, John Langdon, John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folsom, and their followers took over the powder and the guns at His Majesty's Castle William

and Mary. With this powder the Battle of Bunker Hill was later fought. At about the same time Theodore Atkinson was forced to surrender the provincial records, but by chance the books of the charters had been borrowed by Wentworth. On the 23rd day of August, 1775, John Wentworth gazed upon the swirling tide of the Piscataqua for the last time as H. M. S. Scarborough carried him into exile. With him went the charter books containing the copy of the charter of Maynesborough, first to Boston and then to England. In 1783 John Wentworth came back across the Atlantic to be Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia at Halifax. There he served 16 years, and with him for a part of the time as Commander in Chief was the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. In 1804 when Horatio Nelson took his place as the greatest hero of any age or clime, John Wentworth, a New Hampshire boy, had played his part in preparation for the Battle of Trafalgar, for he had cruised the woods of Nova Scotia to such good purpose that the mast supply had been adequate. The long history of forestry contains no greater name than his.

Late in 1787, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of peace between the United States and the mother country, John Wentworth, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, returned to President Sullivan of the State of New Hampshire the four charter books of the late Province of New Hampshire one of which contained the copy of the charter of Maynesborough. A little later upon receiving the news of the adoption of our Federal Constitution he wrote:

I do most cordially wish the most extensive, great, and permanent blessings to the United States, and of course rejoice at the establishment of their Federal Constitution as a probable means of their happiness. If there is anything partial in my heart in this case, it is that New Hampshire, my native country, may arise to be among the most brilliant members of the Confederation; as it was my zealous wish, ambition, and unremitting endeavor to have led her to, among the provinces, while under my administration. For this object nothing appeared to me too much. My whole heart and fortune were devoted to it."

The charter books are now in the vaults of the New Hampshire Historical Society. We take this copy from State Papers New Hampshire Volume XXIV.

BERLIN

[Granted, Dec. 31, 1771, to Sir William Mayne and others, and named Maynesborough in honor of Sir William. Incorporated as Berlin, July 1, 1829.

See Index to Laws, 57; sketch, Fergusson's History of Coos County, 1888, p. 783; The White Hills, by T. Starr King, 1859, p. 263; Round Mountain, by E. B. Cook, 4, Appalachia, 257; An Exploration of the Pilot Range, by W. H. Peek, id., 219; Lawrence's N. H. Churches, 1856, p. 610; In the Heart of the White Mountains, by S. A. Drake, 1882, p. 172; Northern New Hampshire, by G. F. Bacon, 1890, p. 73.]

[MAYNESBOROUGH CHARTER, 1771.]

*Province of New Hampshire } George the Third *4-66
(Maynesboro') } by the Grace of
God of Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

KNOW YE, that we of special grace certain knowledge and mere Motion for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within our said Province of New Hampshire in New England by and with the advice of our Trusty and well beloved JOHN WENTWORTH Esqr our Governor & Commander in Chief in and over our said Province of New Hampshire & of our COUNCIL of the same, HAVE upon the Conditions and Reservations herein after made given and granted & by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors do give and grant unto our elige and loving Subjects Sir William Mayne Baronet, Robert Mayne Esq, George Gray Esq; John Graham Esq; Walter Kennedy Esq; William Botts Esq; Paul Wentworth Esq; John Nelson Esq; John Ward Esq; Robert Graham Esq; David Scrymgeour Esq; Colin Mackenzie Esq; Thomas Mayne Esq; Edward Mayne Esq; William Scrwens Esq; The Hon Robert Needham, Samuel Smith Esq; and Thomas Evans Esq; & William Wentworth of Barbadoes Esq; who have made application to us for the same, setting forth their readiness to enter upon & improve the Premises immediately & to the respective heirs and assigns of the said Grantees for Ever to be equally divided to & amongst them a certain Tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing something more than Six Miles Square, and is by admeasurement THIRTY ONE THOUSAND one hundred and Fifty four Acres

being about Fifty Acres to each in their Families (exclusive of &) out of which an allowance is to be made for Highways & unimproveable Lands by Rocks Ponds Mountains and Waters One thousand and Forty Acres free according to a Plan thereof exhibited by our Surveyor General of Lands for our said Province by our said Governor's Order & returned into the Secretary's Office of our said Province, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed. Butted and Bounded as follows Videlicet Beginning at a Spruce Tree being the South East corner of the addition of Shelburne, & runs North 30 Degs East 5 Miles & 80 Rods to a Beech Tree spotted & marked with the letters M. B. P. B. thence running North 82 Degs West Ten Miles to a Rock Maple Tree spotted & marked as aforesaid, then South 30 Degs West 5 Miles and 80 Rods to a Red Birch Tree, spotted and marked as aforesaid, thence South 82 Degs West bounding on a Tract of Land known by the Name of *4-67 Durand & on the said Addition of Shelburne to the Bounds began it.

*TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of Land as above expressed together with all Privileges and Appurtenances to them the said William Mayne, Robert Mayne, George Gray, John Graham, Walter Kennedy, William Botts, Paul Wentworth, John Nelson, John Ward, Robert Graham, David Scrymgeour, Colin Mackenzie, Thomas Mayne, Edward Mayne, William Scrwens, Robert Needham Samuel Smith, & Thomas Evans & William Wentworth and to their respective Heirs and Assigns for ever by the Name of MAYNESBOROUGH upon the following Terms Videlicet

FIRST That the said Grantees at their own Cost shall cut clear & make passable for Carriages of all kinds a Road of Five Rods wide thro' the said Tract hereby granted, which said Road shall be completed in Two Years from the date of this Grant, in failure of which the Premises and every part thereof shall be forfeited and revert to our Heirs and Successors to be by us or them reenter'd upon & regranted to any of our loving Subjects.

SECOND That the said Grantees shall settle or cause to be settled Fifteen Families by the 1st day of January 1774, who shall be actually cultivating some part of the said Land and resident on the same, &

to continue making further and additional Improvement, Cultivation & Settlement of the Premises so that there shall be actually settled thereon Sixty Families by the 1st day of January 1782, on penalty of the forfeiture of any and every Delinquent's Share and of such Share or Share reverting to our Heirs and Successors to be by us or them enter'd upon and re-granted to such of our Subjects as shall effectually settle & cultivate the same.

THIRD That all white and other Pin Trees being and growing within & upon the said Tract of Land fit for Masting our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that use & none to be cut or fell'd without our special Licence for so doing first had & obtained upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee his Heirs and Assigns to us our Heirs and Successors as well as being subject to the penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be enacted

FOURTH That before any Division of the Land be made to & among the Grantees a Tract of Land as near the centre of said Township as the Land will admit of shall be reserved & marked out for Town Lots one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Content of Four Acres.—

FIFTH. Yielding and paying therefore to us our Heirs and successors on or before the 1st day of January 1781, the rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only if lawfull demanded.

SIXTH That every Proprietor Settler or Inhabitant shall yield & pay unto us our Heirs and Successors yearly and every year forever from & after the expiration of one year from the abovesaid 1st day of January, namely on the 1st day *of January which will be in the year of our Lord Christ 1782, ONE SHILLING Proclamation money for every Hundred Acres he so owns Settles or Possesses and so in proportion for greater or lesser Tract of the said Land which Money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid their Heirs or Assigns in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same And these to be in lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province of New Hampshire to be hereunto affixed

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Witness our GOVERNOR & Commander in chief aforesaid the 31st day of December in the year of our Lord 1771 and in the 12th year of our Reign.—

J' (L:S.) Wentworth

By his Excellency's Command }
with advice of Council.

Theodore Atkinson Secretary—
Province of New Hampshire Decr 31, 1771.

Recorded according to the original
Charter of Maynesborough under the

Province Seal

Attest Theodore Atkinson Sec'y
Province of New Hampshire Portsmouth
29th Decr 1771.

These may Certify that this Plan of Maynesborough (so called) Beginning at a Spruce Tree being the N. Easterly corner Bounds of a Tract of Land granted in addition to the Township of Shelburne, from thence running North 30° E. 5 Miles & 80 Rods, from thence running N. 82°

W. 10 Miles to a Rock Maple Tree, from thence running S. 30° W. 5 Miles & 80 Rods to a Red Birch Tree, from thence running S. 82° E. 10 Miles to the Bounds first mentioned, Contains 31,154 Acres of Land & is a True Copy of an Original Plan or Survey of said Tract of Township as taken & returned to me by Capt Hubartis Neal Dept Surveyor.

Attest: Is. Rindge Sr Genl—



WASHINGTON STREET

The Town of Berlin, 1829-1897

JUST one hundred years ago, there were seven families—Bean, Blodgett, Cates, Evans, Green, Thompson, and Wheeler—living in Maynesborough. These people petitioned the State Legislature for a town corporation. July 1, the petition was granted. An act was passed, incorporating Maynesborough as the town of Berlin. It was signed by Governor Benjamin Pierce.

Why this name of Berlin was chosen has never been ascertained. Some time before the Revolution, Benning Wentworth granted a township of Berlin in the New Hampshire Grants beyond the Connecticut in what is now Vermont. Phillips in Maine was formerly Berlin; and there are now Berlins in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. It seems to have been a casual choice from names not already found on the map of New Hampshire. Although the early settlers of Berlin were of Revolutionary stock, the great names in the early history of the Republic had found a place on the map before 1829. Inasmuch as the original grantees had failed to fulfill the conditions of the original Maynesborough charter, their rights had passed to others and no reason existed for continuing the use of the name.

RESIDENTS IN 1829

The following are the names of all persons living in Berlin at the time of its incorporation as recorded by Peter Wheeler, the first town clerk and the asterisks indicate the fifteen voters:

*Abiathar Bean, Eliza Jane Bean, Louise Bean, Lydia N. Bean, Mary A. Bean, Mercy Bean, Thomas C. Bean; Alton Blodgett, *Joseph Blodgett, Nathan Blodgett, *Samuel Blodgett, Samuel D. Blodgett, Rebecca B. Blodgett, Mary L. Wight Blodgett, Zeruah Blodgett; *Andrew Cates, *Andrew Cates Jr., Betsy Cates, Betsy Griffin Cates, Betsy Scribner Cates, Daniel Cates, Hannah Cates, John S. Cates, Lydia Cates, Nathaniel Cates, Sinclair Cates; Abigail Evans, Betsy Evans, Caroline Evans, Esther A. R. Evans, Lydia Evans, Losina Evans, Mehitable Messer Evans, Polly Evans, Simon Evans, Uriah Evans, William Evans; *Aaron

Green, *Amos Green, *Daniel Green, *Edmund Green, Lirona Wallace Green, Lydia Green, Lydia Fairbanks Evans Green, *Thomas Green; Thomas Ordway; Amos Thompson, *Benjamin Thompson, Catherine Staples Thompson, Eliza Thompson, *Samuel S. Thompson, Sarah J. Thompson; Albion Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Daniel J. Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, George Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, James Wheeler, Lafayette Wheeler, Nathan Wheeler, *Peter Wheeler, Polly Wheeler, Reuben H. Wheeler, Sally Wheeler, Sally Blodgett Wheeler, Sally Seavy Wheeler, *Thomas Wheeler, *Thomas Wheeler Jr.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

The act incorporating Berlin read as follows:

"Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened that the tract of land now known and called by the name of Maynesborough, situate in the County of Coos, shall hereafter be known by the name of Berlin, and shall be a town by that name.

"Section II. And be it further enacted that the inhabitants of said township be, and they hereby are made, a body politic and corporate, with all and the same rights, powers, privileges, immunities, and liabilities of similar corporations in this State: and the said town of Berlin shall be classed for the purpose of electing a Representative, and shall be annexed to the same Councillor and Senatorial districts as the said Maynesborough was previous to the passage of this act.

"Section III. And be it further enacted that for the purpose of duly organizing said town, a meeting of the inhabitants thereof legally qualified to vote in town affairs shall be holden in said town on the first Tuesday of September next, at which meeting selectmen, and all other necessary officers may be elected to continue in office until others are chosen agreeably to the laws of this state; and that Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Ordway and Thomas Wheeler, Jr., or any two of them be authorized to call said meeting of said inhabitants by giving such notice as is required for annual town meetings, and it shall be the duty of said Thompson, Ordway and Wheeler, or some one of them, to attend and open said meeting and preside therein until a moderator is chosen.

"Approved July 1st, 1829."

In his accounts for the fiscal year 1831-2, Benjamin Thompson as town

treasurer recorded the payment of \$2 for the town charter.

FIRST TOWN MEETING

The call for the first town meeting was issued by Messrs. Ordway and Wheeler and read thus on the front:

"State of New Hampshire, SS.

The inhabitants of the town of Berlin qualified by the constitution and laws of this State to vote in town affairs are hereby notified and warned to meet at the dwelling house of Andrew Cates (now called the Harvey Smith Farm) in said Berlin on Tuesday the first day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said day for and to act on the following particulars, to wit:

1, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2, To choose a town clerk for said town.

3, To choose three suitable persons to serve as selectmen and assessors for said town.

4, To choose a treasurer for said town.

5, To choose a constable, collector of taxes, highway surveyor, surveyor of lumber, and all other necessary officers the law requires.

"Given under our hand and seal at Berlin, this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Thomas Ordway,

Thomas Wheeler, Jr.

Organizing committee—appointed by the Legislature

On the back was the following:

"State of New Hampshire, Coos, SS.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify that the within warrant has been posted up in a public place in Berlin more than fifteen days prior to this day of meeting.

Berlin, September 1, 1829.

Thomas Ordway,

Thomas Wheeler, Jr.

Organizing Committee.

The meeting was held as scheduled on September 1. To preside at the meeting, Andrew Cates was elected moderator, while Thomas Ordway was chosen town clerk. Amos Green, Thomas Ordway, and Thomas Wheeler, Jr., were named selectmen and assessors; Peter Wheeler, constable; Thomas Green, Jr., surveyor of highways; and Samuel S. Thompson, surveyor of lumber. It was voted that the selectmen act as treasurer.

FIRST INVENTORY

The first inventory of the town of Berlin taken in 1830, gives the following list of tax payers—and of the property taxed:

Samuel Blodgett is taxed for one poll, one cow, two neat cattle, half acre arable and 130 acres of unimproved land.

Joseph Blodgett, one poll, and one cow.

Andrew Cates, one poll, two oxen, one cow, half acre arable, 110 acres of unimproved land.

Andrew Cates, Jr., one poll.

Simon Evans, three polls, one horse, four oxen, one cow, two neat cattle, two acres arable, two and one-half acres mowing and 100 acres unimproved land, buildings.

Thomas Green, two polls, one horse, two oxen, one cow, half acre arable, 270 acres unimproved land, mills.

Amos Green, one poll, 300 acres unimproved land, buildings.

Daniel Green, one poll, two oxen.

Samuel Stowell, one poll.

Samuel S. Thompson, one poll, one cow.

Benjamin Thompson, one poll, four oxen, one cow, one acre arable, two acres mowing, eighty acres unimproved land, buildings.

Thomas Wheeler, two polls, two oxen, two cows, one acre arable, one and one-half acre mowing, 250 acres unimproved land, buildings.

Thomas Wheeler, Jr., one poll, two oxen, three neat cattle, one acre arable, one acre mowing, 100 acres unimproved land, buildings.

Peter Wheeler, one poll, one cow.

Joseph Wheeler, one poll, two oxen, half acre arable, half acre mowing, seventy acres unimproved land, buildings.

GLEANINGS FROM EARLY TOWN RECORDS

On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, 1830, the following officers were elected: Peter Wheeler, clerk; Amos Green, Thomas Wheeler, Jr., Samuel Blodgett, selectmen, (no treasurer); Thomas Wheeler, collector of taxes at one cent on the dollar. There were still fifteen names on the check list.

June 18, at a special meeting it was

decided to put a highway through the town from Milan to Shelburne Addition on the west side of the river.

The list of taxes raised in this year was: state tax—\$12.83; county—\$7.31; town—\$45.83; for general purposes—\$29.35 for schools, and \$250.31 for roads.

Extracts from annual town meetings of the next few years are interesting. In 1831, Barker Burbank of Shelburne was the representative from the classed towns of Berlin, Shelburne, Shelburne Addition (Gorham), and Success. "Thomas Wheeler bid off the taxes at nothing per dollar."

Jan. 16, 1832, lot 19, range 6, is redeemed by the payment of \$1.70 "taxes and cost" by "Tarhole Garish" of Bos-cawen.

The town meetings were held at private houses until April 15, 1832, when a meeting was called to convene at "the school house on Saturday, the fourth day of May." Public duty was not merely a responsibility in those days; it appeared to be a pleasure, for we read, "Seth Kimball agreed to collect the taxes and to give five dollars for the privilege." This year, a treasurer, Benjamin Thompson, was elected.

At a meeting, held Sept. 15, 1832, the voters agreed to purchase a certain tract of land from Allen Peabody on the east side of the river for a perpetual burying ground. This is now the old burying ground, opposite the Mark Twitchell place and just above O. W. Fernald's farm.

At the town meeting of March 10, 1840, the inhabitants of Berlin dealt with the problem of their share of the surplus which accumulated in the Federal treasury during the "reign" of Andrew Jackson. Under the 16th article in the warrant it was "Voted to divide the interest of the surpluss money for the years 1839 & 1840 up to June 1840 equally among the Ratable poles to be applied on there tax," and under the 17th article, "Voted to collect that part of the surpluss money that is in the hands of individuals which are gone out of Town."

In 1835, the town officers were: Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Davis, Uriah Evans, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer and representative.

The next year, the selectmen were paid. Benjamin Thompson received \$7.00; F. I. Bean, \$6.50, while William Evans, chosen selectman, May 14th, in the place of Uriah Evans who had moved from town, obtained \$2.50.

CONDITIONS IN 1837

The value of real estate in 1837 was \$3,484, while taxes committed to Daniel Green to collect amounted to \$271.59. The check list showed the following twenty-five names, among which will be noted that of William Sessions, who had returned to Berlin after an absence of twelve or more years.

Benjamin Bean, Lovell Bean, Fletcher I. Bean, Insley Bean, Samuel Blodgett, Joseph Blodgett, Daniel Cates, Daniel Davis, Simon Evans, William Evans, Thomas Green, Amos Green, Daniel Green, Edmund Green, Aaron Green, Seth I. Kimball, John Littlefield, Enoch Peabody, William Sessions, Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Joseph Wheeler, Thomas Wight, and Joshua Robbins.

Under March 13, 1838, we read that voters "chose Edmund Green and Insley Bean, 'odditers' for said town," and that they voted to tax each house ten cents for road repairs.

March 12, of the following year, one sees "Samuel Blodgett bid of Oliver L. Cromwell and his family, town's poor at \$2.70 per week." It was voted "To allow F. I. Bean for paying the entry of the Dead River Road petition \$1.20; for getting signers to the petition one dollar."

CHECK LIST IN 1847

In 1847, with a population of 175, Berlin had a check list of thirty-five. It read:

Samuel M. Andrews, Samuel Blodgett, Joseph Blodgett, Lovell Bean, Fletcher I. Bean, Insley Bean, Rufus A. Cobb, Milton Chandler, Hazen Chandler, Andrew Cates, Daniel Cates, Greenlief Coffin, Sinclair Cates, Daniel Davis, Thomas Green, Daniel Green, Edmund Green, Charles Cates, John Grover, Jeremiah Harden, Stephen Ladd, Lorenzo Mason, Enoch Peabody, Allen H. Peabody, Paul Perkins, Richard Perkins, Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, Reuben Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, Daniel J. Wheeler, William W. Whitney, Oliver S. Wilkins.

Also in that year, the reports of Daniel Green, collector, showed that the taxes were as follows: for state, county, and town,—\$175.52; for school—\$69.15.

THE BRIDGE WAR

At the annual town meeting held 1851, Benjamin Thompson, Fletcher I. Bean, and Richard Perkins were appointed to see about the erection of a bridge across the river, where the Greenlief Coffin place was situated, near the present residence of Dr. Gibbons, crossing near to the Benjamin Thompson farm. They completed the task in the winter of 1852. At the meeting, held the next year, it was voted "to allow Benjamin Thompson as much for defending the bridge across the Androscoggin last fall as T. H. Hutchinson for trying to take it down." Money, however, was not to be named in either case.

In this year, marks of political strife appeared in Berlin when Noah Martin, democratic candidate for governor, was opposed by seven votes out of thirty-eight. Hitherto, one voter had steadily voted in opposition to the rest. We suggest that a monument be erected to him, for he must have been a hero, whether a man of principle or a crank. For almost a quarter of a century Berlin was practically unanimously democratic and in line therefore with the rest of the State of New Hampshire.

Shortly after 1853, a freshet washed away the first bridge, which had evidently been a bone of contention for some time. A petition was sent to the county commissioners who laid out a county road where Samuel E. Paine's farm stood (now occupied by Hazen Paine), connecting roads on the east

and west banks of the river. At the annual meeting of March, 1857, Daniel Green was chosen agent to see that a covered bridge be built over the river as laid out by the commissioners. In the winters of 1857 and 1858, Daniel Davis built a covered bridge as specified.

CONDITIONS IN 1857

The town records show that in 1857 the taxes were: State—\$92.40; county—\$385.41; town—\$4,000; school—\$350; and highways—\$1,000.

The check list of this year showed a large increase in the number of voters. The names were:

Stephen Abbott, Jonathan Andrews, Albert Buzzell, Stephen Bevely, Levi W. Blodgett, Benjamin Bean, Lovell Bean, Fletcher I. Bean, Insley Bean, John E. Bean, Edwin S. Brown, Joseph Blodgett, Samuel D. Blodgett, Nathan Blodgett, Alton Blodgett, James L. Blake, Nathaniel Barker, Edward Babb, Albert Billings, Daniel Bradbury, Andrew Cates, Andrew Cates, Jr., Daniel Cates, John S. Cates, Sinclair Cates, Greenlief Coffin, Gilman Connor, Moses T. Cross, Otis Carter, Abner Davis, Daniel Davis, Bailey K. Davis, Hollis Davis, John Y. Dustin, True P. Dustin, John L. Dustin, Moses Foster, Merrill C. Forist, Charles N. Buzzell, Elijah G. Griffin, Daniel Green, Edmund Green, Henry B. Goodwin, Samuel K. Hammond, John R. Horn, Austin W. Hobert, Alvin Hobert, David Holt, Jeremiah Harden, Joel H. Herward, Daniel Hobbs, Philemon Hibbard, Horace Haskell, Stephen Hanscom, William E. Jordan, Aaron A. Knight, Hartwell V. Mason, Lorenzo Mason, Ira Mason, Roscoe Mason, Oliver H. Mason, Richard Perkins, George W. Page, William D. Sanborn, Horace C. Sawyer, Na-

thaniel T. Wentworth, Thomas Wheeler, Jonathan W. Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Reuben H. Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, Charles M. Walker, Charles Whiting, E. H. Whiting, William A. Wilson, Peter York, Daniel G. York.

THE CIVIL WAR

Aug. 23, 1862, a special town meeting provided pay for the enlisted men who made up the town's quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers, called for by the President. It agreed to take care of the families of the soldiers.

A town meeting held Dec. 2, 1863, authorized and elected men to borrow money to be used in meeting the town's quota of volunteers. The amount was not to exceed \$500 per man.

Later, March 5, of the next year, the voters decided "to take up the notes given by the selectmen to hire money to fill the town's quota to H. Winslow." Aug. 18, they authorized the selectmen, Insley Bean, Jesse Tuttle, and Daniel C. Bean, to secure money on the best terms available to pay those who enlisted or who hired substitutes.

Jan. 11, 1865, the town again voted to raise money for the support of the troops. The officers were: Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Charles C. Noyes, J. W. Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer, and William A. Wilson representative.

CHECK LIST IN 1867

The check list of 1867 containing a great many new names was as follows:

Samuel M. Andrews, Benjamin Bean, Fletcher I. Bean, Daniel C. Bean, Insley Bean, Chester L. Bean, Samuel L. Bean, Fortescue T. Bean, Charles H. Bennett, Joseph Blodgett, Samuel D. Blodgett, Andrew J. Burlingame, Charles N. Buzzell, Greenlief Coffin, John S. Cates, Sinclair Cates, Bela L. Churchill, John Y. Dustin, Joseph H. Dustin, George A. Dustin, Hollis Davis, George R. Eaton, William H. Ellis, Merrill C. Forist, Edward E. Fernold, Thomas L. Forbush, Daniel Green, Albert H. Gerrish, Andrew J. Howard, Charles Lapham, Lorenzo Mason, Hartwell V. Mason, Roscoe Mason, Morton Mason, Samuel Martin, Benjamin F. Mitchell, Charles C. Noyes, Horatio L. Noyes, Charles H. Noyes, Gardner C. Paine, William D. Sanborn, Daniel Spaulding, Jesse Tuttle, Thomas Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, Reuben H. Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, Jonathan W. Wheeler, Franklin Wheeler, William A. Wilson, William M. Wilson, John Wilson, Thomas



COVERED BRIDGE BUILT BY DANIEL DAVIS IN 1857 AND 1858

W. Willis.

In that year the state tax was \$3,037.33; the county, \$260.23, and the town, \$3,299.56.

CHECK LIST IN 1877

The check list of 1877 reads as follows:

Albert K. Allen, John C. Anderson, Robert Anderson, Jonathan Andrews, John A. Avery, John M. Banerway, Chris Barbue, Lovell Bean, Chester L. Bean, Samuel L. Bean, Fortescue T. Bean, Lawson C. Beattie, Samuel Blodgett, Samuel D. Blodgett, Joseph Blodgett, Herman Blodgett, Archibald Blodgett, Nathan Blodgett, Moses A. Blodgett, Freeland Blodgett, Louis Carveau, Daniel Cates, John S. Cates, Sinclair Cates, Benjamin S. Cates, Louis N. Clark, Frank K. Cobb, Greenlief Coffin, Frank M. Coffin, Abner K. Cole, Alvin Collins, Orlando J. Condon, George L. Cote, Hollis Davis, Edmund Dexter, Edward Donaghue, Edward F. Donaghue, C. F. Dustin, John T. Dustin, True T. Dustin, James H. Dyer, William Ellis, William W. Ellis, Edward E. Fernald, Merrill C. Forist, Hiram W. Forist, Frank Gene, Charles H. Gilbert, Zimri E. Gilbert, Alexander Godette, Daniel Green, John W. Green, Sullivan D. Green, Joseph E. Hicks, Albert N. Hobbs, John R. Horn, Albert Horn, Andrew J. Howard, Benjamin Hubbard, Peter Kelley, John N. Keene, William Jewell, William J. H. Jewell, Charles Labucke, Samuel Lahay, Joseph J. Lapham, John D. Lary, James A. Lavin, Andrew J. Magill, Henry F. Marston, Hiram Mason, Hartwell Mason, Lorenzo Mason, Roscoe Mason, Raimond R. McCaslin, John McMann, James McMann, John McPherson, William Moffit, William W. Noyes, Charles C. Noyes, Charles H. Noyes, John P. Noyes, Herman E. Oleson, Otto Oleson, John L. Oswell, Gardner G. Paine, Samuel E. Paine, James W. Parker, Patrick Pendergast, Elliot Perkins, Henry Richards, Frank W. O. Rowell, William D. Sanborn, Horace C. Sawyer, Edson D. Sawyer, Eugene W. Scribner, Joseph Scribner, George F. Sibley, H. E. Smith, Daniel R. Spaulding, Erastus F. Thurlow, Will C. Turner, Jesse Tuttle, David Walsh, X. F. Wardwell, Frank Weld, Reuben H. Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Dexter Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, Franklin Wheeler, Ozman Wheeler, John B. Wheeler, Frank L. Wilson, George S. Wilson, William M. Wilson, John Wilson, Michael Wilson, Robert Wilson, William F. Young.

CHECK LIST IN 1896

On the first day of September, 1896, the Town of Berlin had been organized sixty-seven years. At the regular town meeting in March, 1830, there were but fifteen voters (or sixteen if you do not

forget to include Thomas Ordway who soon moved away). These represented but seven families. In November, 1896, when there was an argument on between William Jennings Bryan and William McKinley, there were 1008 voters on the check list representing nearly seven thousand inhabitants. The system of town government had become unwieldy, and it was time to change.

While conditions change and it is the fancy of those who dwell in cities to look down upon those who live in villages, yet it is to be remembered that those cities are most fortunate which have grown consistently from villages and where memories linger of times when men got together to solve their political problems and when every voter knew every office holder. Berlin had such a growth.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS

For the benefit of those who do not have access to volumes now out of print, the following list of officers elected during the period of town government is copied here from "Traditions and Recollections of Berlin," compiled by Bailey K. Davis, who was a son of Daniel Davis, who moved to Berlin on the last day of the year 1831 and served in various town offices for many years.

1830, Peter Wheeler, clerk; Amos Green, Thos. Wheeler, Jr., Samuel Blodgett, selectmen; no treasurer chosen; Thomas Wheeler, collector of taxes, at one cent on the dollar.

1831, Peter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Joseph Wheeler, Peter Wheeler, selectmen; Peter Wheeler, treasurer; Barker Burbank of Shelburne, representative from the classed towns of Berlin, Shelburne, Shelburne Addition and Success. Perhaps it is worthy of remark that Mr. Burbank was the only Whig representative ever sent from this class of towns.

1832, Peter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Joseph Wheeler, Peter Wheeler, selectmen.

1833, Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, Uriah Evans, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer; Robert Ingalls of Shelburne, representative.

1834, Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, Fletcher I. Bean, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer.

1835, Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Davis, Uriah Evans, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer; Benjamin Thompson, represent-

ative; classed as above.

1836, Daniel Davis, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Fletcher I. Bean, Uriah Evans, selectmen and assessors; Daniel Davis, treasurer. May 14, William Evans was chosen selectman in place of Uriah Evans who removed from town.

1837, Fletcher I. Bean, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, Cyrus Wheeler, selectmen and assessors; Cyrus Wheeler, treasurer.

1838, Fletcher I. Bean, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, Cyrus Wheeler, selectmen and assessors; Cyrus Wheeler, treasurer.

1839, Benjamin Thompson, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Cyrus Wheeler, Edmund Green, selectmen; Cyrus Wheeler, treasurer.

1840, Daniel Green, clerk; Daniel Green, Cyrus Wheeler, Thomas Wheeler, selectmen; Thomas Green, treasurer.

1841, Daniel Green, clerk; Insley Bean, Benjamin Thompson, Edmund Green, selectmen; Insley Bean, treasurer.

1842, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Insley Bean, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer.

1843, F. I. Bean, clerk; F. I. Bean, Insley Bean, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Daniel Davis, treasurer.

1844, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Daniel Davis, Samuel Blodgett, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; John Morse, representative, classed with Gorham and Shelburne.

1845, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Insley Bean, Dexter Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.

1846, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Dexter Wheeler, Insley Bean, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer, and probably this is the year that Dexter Wheeler was the representative, classed as above.

1847, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, Samuel M. Andrews, Benjamin Thompson, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Thomas J. Hubbard, representative, classed with Gorham and Shelburne.

1848, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, Cyrus Wheeler, Insley Bean, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.

1849, F. I. Bean, clerk; Daniel Davis, F. I. Bean, Paul Perkins, selectmen; no record of treasurer.

1850, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Reuben H. Wheeler, Daniel Green, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.

1851, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Daniel Green, R. H. Wheeler, selectmen; no record of treasurer; Hiram T. Ellingwood, representative, classed with Milan.

1852, Charles Mason, clerk; Daniel Davis, Timothy H. Hutchinson, William J. Merrill, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Bailey K. Davis

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

was appointed clerk July 30, 1852, on removal of Mr. Mason from town.

1853, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Davis, James H. Hall, Daniel Cates, selectmen; B. K. Davis, treasurer; Reuben H. Wheeler, representative, town classed with Milan.

1854, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Davis, Daniel Cates, Gilman Connor, selectmen; B. K. Davis, treasurer.

1855, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, Reuben H. Wheeler, Ira Mason, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Daniel Green, representative, town classed with Milan.

1856, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, F. I. Bean, Oliver H. Mason, selectmen; no record of treasurer; Merrill C. Forist, representative, town classed with Randolph.

1857, Oliver H. Mason, clerk; Daniel Green, O. H. Mason, Insley Bean, selectmen; O. H. Mason, treasurer; Daniel Green, representative, classed with Randolph and Success.

1858, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, M. C. Forist, Insley Bean, selectmen; voted not to choose a town treasurer.

1859, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Daniel Green, Insley Bean, George R. Eaton, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Geo. R. Hodgdon, representative, town classed with Randolph and Success.

1860, Merrill C. Forist, clerk; F. I. Bean, George R. Eaton, Jesse Tuttle, selectmen; Aaron A. Knight, treasurer.

1861, M. C. Forist, clerk; F. I. Bean, Jesse Tuttle, Cyrus Wheeler, selectmen; Aaron A. Knight, treasurer; Fletcher I. Bean, representative, classed as above.

1862, M. C. Forist, clerk; F. I. Bean, Cyrus Wheeler, Horace C. Sawyer, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.

1863, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; George R. Eaton, Cyrus Wheeler, H. C. Sawyer, selectmen; George R. Eaton, treasurer; John C. Leighton, representative, classed as above.

1864, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; Insley Bean, Jesse Tuttle, Daniel C. Bean, selectmen; George R. Eaton, treasurer; F. I. Bean was elected selectman in August, to succeed D. C. Bean, resigned.

1865, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Charles C. Noyes, J. W. Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; William A. Wilson, representative, classed as above.

1866, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; William A. Wilson, Joseph H. Dustin, F. I. Bean, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Robert I. Leighton, representative, classed as above.

1867, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Charles C. Noyes, Greenlief Coffin, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.

1868, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, Edward E. Fernald, J. W. Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.

1869, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; J. W. Wheeler, E. E. Fernald, John R. Horn, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Daniel Green, representative, classed as above.

1870, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; J. W. Wheeler, J. R. Horn, William M. Wilson, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.

1871, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; F. I. Bean, W. M. Wilson, J. R. Horn, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Joel E. Leighton, representative, classed as above.

1872, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; W. M. Wilson, J. R. Horn, Franklin Wheeler, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer.

1873, Dexter Wheeler, clerk; W. M. Wilson, J. R. Horn, Thomas L. Forbush, selectmen; Dexter Wheeler, treasurer; Geo. R. Eaton, representative, classed as above.

1874, George S. Wilson, clerk; J. R. Horn, Samuel E. Paine, T. L. Forbush, selectmen; James W. Parker, treasurer.

1875, George S. Wilson, clerk; J. R. Horn, S. E. Paine, H. F. Marston, selectmen; W. M. Wilson, treasurer; J. W. Wheeler, representative.

1876, George S. Wilson, clerk; Sullivan D. Green, Cyrus Wheeler, Xerxes F. Wardwell, selectmen; W. M. Wilson, treasurer; J. R. Horn, representative.

1877, George S. Wilson, clerk; S. D. Green, Cyrus Wheeler, Lawson C. Beattie, selectmen; W. M. Wilson, treasurer; Samuel E. Paine, representative.

1878, S. D. Green, clerk; Franklin Wheeler, Eugene W. Scribner, S. D. Green, selectmen; J. W. Parker, treasurer; John R. Horn, representative.

1879, S. D. Green, clerk; Franklin Wheeler, E. W. Scribner, Jacob Dresser, selectmen; J. W. Parker, treasurer; H. C. Sawyer, representative for Berlin and Randolph.

1880, S. D. Green, clerk; E. W. Scribner, J. Dresser, Jesse Tuttle, selectmen; J. W. Parker, treasurer.

1881, S. D. Green, clerk; Jacob Dresser, Jesse Tuttle, Lewis N. Clark, selectmen; John B. Noyes, treasurer.

1882, S. D. Green, clerk; H. F. Marston, L. N. Clark, X. F. Wardwell, selectmen, Mr. Wardwell declined to serve and S. D. Green was appointed; John B. Noyes, treasurer.

1883, S. D. Green, clerk; Jesse Tuttle, X. F. Wardwell, S. D. Green, selectmen; John B. Noyes, treasurer; Franklin Wheeler, representative.

1884, S. D. Green, clerk; Jesse Tuttle, X. F. Wardwell, E. E. Fernald, selectmen; John B. Noyes, treasurer.

1885, W. H. Gerrish, clerk; Clark H. Ladd, Jacob Dresser, John L. Oswell, selectmen; Herman E. Oleson, treasurer; S. E. Paine, representative.

1886, J. A. Hodgdon, clerk; S. D. Green, W. A. Pingree, Thomas W. Pickford, selectmen; E. R. Marston,

treasurer; Daniel J. Daley appointed treasurer October 13, 1886. Vacancy caused by death of Mr. Marston. This year Gardner C. Paine and Herman A. Blodgett were the two principal candidates for representative and the certificate of election was issued to Mr. Paine, but he died before he took his seat, leaving us without a representative in the General Court.

1887, George L. Vincent, clerk; Charles N. Hodgdon, Robert N. Chamberlin, Calixte Lambert, selectmen; H. E. Oleson, treasurer.

1888, George L. Vincent, clerk; C. N. Hodgdon, R. N. Chamberlin, Calixte Lambert, selectmen; R. N. Chamberlin resigned March 21, Jacob Dresser was appointed March 29. H. E. Oleson, treasurer. G. L. Vincent resigned as clerk October 1, W. A. Boothby was appointed clerk October 1. R. N. Chamberlin, representative.

1889, W. A. Boothby, clerk; J. B. Noyes, F. D. Bartlett, O. Lambert, selectmen; H. E. Oleson, treasurer.

1890, W. A. Boothby, clerk; F. D. Bartlett, John Goebel, S. E. Paine, selectmen; H. E. Oleson, treasurer; A. M. Stahl, Cyrill Rousseau, Willis Tucker, representatives.

1891, Giles O. Holt, clerk; Moses Hodgdon, William Landry, W. A. Pingree, selectmen; H. F. Marston, treasurer.

1892, J. H. Wight, clerk; W. H. Furbish, O. Lambert, F. R. Oleson, selectmen; H. E. Oleson, treasurer; R. N. Chamberlin, A. N. Gilbert, John L. Oswell, representatives.

1893, J. H. Wight, clerk; W. H. Furbish, O. Lambert, Fred R. Oleson, selectmen; H. E. Oleson, treasurer.

1894, J. H. Wight, clerk; H. E. Oleson, A. N. Gilbert, J. W. Greenlaw, selectmen; J. A. Letourneau, treasurer; F. A. Colby, Hans C. Johnson, Lewis Roderick, representatives.

1895, E. C. Niles, clerk; H. E. Oleson, A. N. Gilbert, J. W. Greenlaw, selectmen; J. A. Letourneau, treasurer.

1896, C. L. Doe, clerk; J. H. Wight, P. E. Beaudoin, C. C. Gerrish, selectmen; J. A. Letourneau, treasurer; C. P. Day, O. Lambert, J. L. Oswell, representatives.

BERLIN BECOMES A CITY

In 1897, an act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court establishing the City of Berlin. It was signed by James F. Briggs, speaker of the House and Chester B. Jordan, president of the Senate, while it was approved by George A. Ramsdell, governor, and certified by Ezra S. Stearns, secretary of state.

Jan. 29, 1897, John B. Gilbert, A. E. Parent, Ambrose Gilbert, F. L. Wilson,

A. M. Stahl, John Goebel, W. A. Hodgdon, Daniel Daley, Charles S. Clarke, Oliver Lambert, C. P. Day, Herbert I. Goss, Joseph H. Bates, William W. Burlingame, E. A. Burbank, H. F. Marston, L. C. Cote, P. W. McHugh, F. D. Bartlett, and George A. Porter signed a petition addressed to the selectmen, J. Howard Wight, P. E. Beaudoin, and C. C. Gerrish, requesting these officials to call a special town meeting on Feb. 20, 1899, for the purpose of acting on the following subjects:

I. To see if the town will vote to adopt the City Charter granted at the present session of the General Court of the State.

II. To transact any other business that may come before said meeting.

The next day, the selectmen posted attested copies of the warrant for the meeting at the place of meeting, the Whitney Opera House, and at the post-office at Berlin Falls.

February 15, the meeting was called to order by the moderator, Hon. R. N. Chamberlin, who read the warrant and declared that the meeting was open for business.

C. P. Day presented a resolution: "Resolved by the inhabitants of the town of Berlin, N. H., in town meeting assembled, qualified to vote in town affairs that the City Charter granted at the present session of the General Court of said State, be and the same hereby adopted." It was passed unanimously.

From Feb. 17 to March 9, George F. Rich, John B. Gilbert, A. P. Berquist, supervisors of the check list, appointed moderators, ward clerks, and inspectors of elections for the three wards. The names of the appointees were recorded by C. L. Doe.

March 9, the first city election was held. Ward 1 voted in the Music Hall; Ward 2, in the Hose House; and Ward 3, in the Berlin Mills Hall. The results were: (Ward One), H. F. Marston—mayor, B. Bimminy—ward clerk, J. F. Bell (Dem)—councilman for one year, David Walsh (Dem)—councilman for two years, and Charles S. Clarke (Rep)—councilman for three years; (Ward two) H. F. Marston—mayor, C. W. Wilson (Rep)—ward clerk, P. E.

Beaudoin (Rep)—councilman for one year, M. Clement (Dem)—councilman for two years, and Frank L. Wilson (Dem) councilman for three years; (Ward three) F. D. Bartlett—mayor, W. J. Oleson (Rep)—ward clerk, John B. Pauquette (Rep)—councilman for one year, Lorin A. Dresser (Rep)—councilman for two years, and Hans Johnson (Rep)—councilman for three years. H. F. Marston, carrying two of the three wards, received 519 votes, while his Republican opponent obtained 312.

The inaugural exercises took place, March 29, in the Whitney Opera House. Mayor-Elect Marston and the councilmen then adjourned to the office of the former selectmen for the first meeting of the City Council. J. A. Letourneau was elected clerk; L. H. Veilleux treasurer, while Moses Hodgdon, Jack Dresser and W. A. Pingree were elected assessors. The following also were elected: D. W. Fernald, highway commissioner; Alice G. Mason, member of the board of education; A. B. Forbush, overseer of the poor.



CITY HALL ON MAIN STREET, ERECTED IN 1913-1914, TO DISPLACE OLD CITY BUILDING ON MECHANIC STREET, BUILT IN 1897

The City of Berlin

1897-1929

NO broad summary of the history of municipal government in Berlin since its incorporation as a city in 1897 has ever been attempted. The time available to the committee is too short to enable it to give more than an outline in which glaring omissions may appear—particularly to those who have had parts in the development.

POPULATION

The United States Census of 1900 found 8,886 people residing in Berlin. In 1910 the population was 11,780. In 1920 it was 16,104. Conservative observers, who take into account the normal growth occasioned by the excess of births over deaths and that resulting from the influx of new inhabitants who have sought opportunities occasioned by the industrial development since 1920, believe that the census figures of 1930 will reveal a population of approximately 20,000.

NUMBER OF POLLS AND ASSESSED VALUATION

As a consequence of the factors named above, the number of polls has been more than doubled, and the advent of women's suffrage has doubled the number again. The following table shows the number of poll taxes paid and the assessed valuation at intervals of five years since the incorporation of the city.

Year	Polls	Assessed Valuation
1897	2039	\$2,249,443
1903	2464	3,351,240
1908	3014	5,270,733
1913	3834	8,519,899
1918	3956	12,527,761
1923	8216	20,174,912
1928	8812	22,708,198

THE CITY CHARTER

The late date at which the City of Berlin was incorporated enabled its people to profit by the experience of the older municipalities of the State of New Hampshire. The charter is characterized by its simplicity and flexibility

—features which have enabled those in authority to adapt themselves quickly to new conditions occasioned by growth and expansion. It now consists of but sixteen sections dealing with the following subjects: (1) Name of the city; (2) bounds of four wards; (3) vesting of municipal authority in the Mayor and City Council of twelve members; (4) powers of the Mayor and Council; (5) constitution of one school district; (6) vesting of assets and liabilities of the Town and School District of Berlin in the City of Berlin; (7) representation of wards in the General Court; (8) election, powers, and compensation of ward officers; (9) supervision of check lists; (10) annual meetings of wards; (11) election of councilmen; (12) election, powers, and compensation of the Mayor; (13) election of the City Clerk; (14) duties and compensation of appointees of the Mayor; (15) election, powers, tenure, and compensation of the Board of Education; (16) vesting of power of school appropriations in City Council and accountability of the Board of Education to the City Council; (17) filling of vacancies by City Council; (18) city and ward elections; (19) check lists and elections; (20) adoption of act of incorporation by the town.

MAYORS OF BERLIN

The Mayor of Berlin is elected annually—a provision of the charter which often excites the surprise of people from other cities. They say that this does not permit a good mayor to execute his ideas before he comes up for another election. In Berlin, however, this appears to be the objection of a theorist, for in practice the voters have in latter years provided successive terms for practically all the incumbents of the office as the following table shows:

Name of Mayor	Years of Office
Hon. Henry F. Marston	1897-1899
Hon. John B. Noyes	1899-1900
Hon. Frank L. Wilson	1900-1901

Hon. Frank M. Clement	1901-1902
Hon. John B. Gilbert	1902-1905
Hon. George E. Hutchins	1905-1908
Hon. Fremont D. Bartlett	1908-1910
Hon. Daniel J. Daley	1910-1915
Hon. George F. Rich	1915-1919
Hon. Eli J. King	1919-1924
Hon. J. A. Vaillancourt	1924-1926
Hon. Eli J. King	1926-1928
Hon. Edward R. B. McGee	1928-date

THE CITY COUNCIL

The City Council of Berlin comprises the Mayor and three members from each of four wards. The members from the wards are chosen for terms of three years, so that there are always members of experience in the Council. Theoretically lacking as it is in that principle of conservatism provided in a Board of Aldermen by the charters of older municipalities, the City Charter has afforded the flexibility required for the period of the city's expansion, while the common sense of the older members of the Council has provided "checks and balances," where conservatism has been needed. Some of the Mayors of Berlin have been promoted from the City Council. Although it was quite unusual in earlier years for a man to serve more than one term on the Council, there is at present a tendency to re-elect councilmen.

Members of the Council from Ward 1 have been: Charles S. Clarke, 1897-1900; David Walsh, 1897-1899; J. Fred Bell, 1897-1901, 1906-1908; J. M. Lavin, 1899-1903; W. M. Hoffses, 1900-1902; Thomas M. Flatley, 1901-1902; Ezra M. Cross, 1902-1907; J. Howard Wight, 1902-1905; Frederick Barrows, 1903-1906; John Stewart, 1906-1909; Henry A. Smith, 1907-1910; Henry A. Stahl, 1908-1909; Bret G. Mason, 1908-1911; Owen F. Cole, 1909-1912; David Hazard, 1910-1919; Eli J. Roy, 1911-1917; William H. Moffett, 1912-1914; Luther Buber, 1914-1917; W. E. Mountain, 1917-1918; Henry Blackburn, 1918-1921;

J. H. Roy, 1919-1922; B. S. Hayward, 1920-1923; F. C. Hannah, 1921-1924; Peter Derosier, 1922-1925; P. J. Hinchey, 1923-1926; Burton Rumney, 1924-date; Herman Gosselin, 1925-date; and W. H. MacArthur, 1926-date.

Members of the Council from Ward 2 have been: Fred M. Clement, 1897-1899; Frank L. Wilson, 1897-1900; Phillip E. Beaudoin, 1897-1898; Edward A. Steady, 1898-1901; D. T. Lefebvre, 1899-1902, 1914-1915; Daniel J. Daley, 1900-1903; Edward Toussaint, 1901-1904; Joseph E. Gonya, 1902-1905; E. E. Decker, 1904-1907; Joseph Lambert, 1905-1908; Jules E. Parent, 1906-1912; William P. Haggart, 1907-1910; John T. Moran, 1908-1914; Phillip E. Beaudoin, 1910-1913; T. E. Lemieux, 1912-1914; Fred Rahmanop, 1913-1916; George F. Rich, 1914-1915; Robert Snodgrass, 1915-1920; Napoleon Ramsey, 1916-1920, 1927 to date; William P. McGee, 1916-1917; P. J. McGee, 1917-1922; Wilfred J. Halle, 1920-1923; George F. Lovett, 1920-1924; Harold D. Quinn, 1922-1925; Leo A. Parent, 1923-1926; Julius Stahl, 1924-1927; Arthur A. Toussaint, 1925-1928; J. Arthur Sullivan, 1926-date; and J. Wilson Gonya, 1927-date.

Councilmen from Ward 3 have been: H. Christian Johnsen, 1897-1900; Lorin A. Dresser, 1897-1899; John B. Paquette, 1897-1898; 1899-1905; James L. Beattie, 1898-1901; Fred R. Oleson, 1900-1903; E. F. Bailey, 1901-1904; Richard E. Erickson, 1903-1906; F. W. Farrington, 1904-1907; Alfred Barbin, 1905-1908; Oscar F. Davidson, 1906-1909; Andrew E. Elliott, 1907-1913; Joseph J. Roberge, 1908-1911; Otto J. A. Dahl, 1909-1924; Lazare Bisson, 1911-1914; George W. Brown, 1913-1915; William Wardwell, 1914-1917; J. Willard Cooper, 1915-1922; Joseph Blais, 1917-1920; Frank J. Dutton, 1920-1923; John Horton, 1922-1928; Charles Pinette, 1923 to date; Evan Johnson, 1924 to date; D. Ernest Quinn, 1928 to date.

Ward 4 was erected by an amendment to the original charter of Berlin found in Chapter 300 of the Session Laws of 1913. Since that date its councilmen have been: Luke H. Martin, 1913-1916; John H. Goebel, 1913-1915; William Oleson, 1913-1914; Napoleon Heroux, 1914-1917; Thomas W. Horne, 1915-1917; Albert J. Quintal, 1916-1922; Michael Myler, 1917-1924;

A. N. McCready, 1917-1920; Octave J. Compagne, 1920-1923; Joseph Morin, 1922-1925; Hector Lazure, 1923-1926; A. Barbin, 1924-1927; Albert E. LeBlanc, 1925-1928; Ernest Gagnon, 1926-date; Edward Murphy, 1927-date; and Edmond Gagne, 1928-date.

CITY CLERKS

The City Clerks of Berlin are elected annually at the first meeting of the Mayor and Council. These men as a rule have not been party men and have been re-elected over successive years for long periods, serving both Republican and Democratic administrations. The list is as follows: William W. Burlingame, 1898-1902; W. A. Boothby, 1902-1905; Miss Gussie Wertheim, 1905; Moses E. Young, 1905-1907; P. J. Smyth, 1907-1914; C. M. Davidson, 1914-1920; H. M. Moffett, 1920-1929.

CITY TREASURERS

City Treasurers, appointed by the Mayors and confirmed by the Council have been: L. Henry Veilleux, 1898-1899; Albert H. Eastman, 1899-1902; L. Henry Veilleux, 1902-1903; W. A. Boothby, 1903-1905; Lewis A. Hutchinson, 1905-1908; Frank C. Hannah, 1908-1909; Ralph L. Wilson, 1909-1911; Frank C. Hannah, 1911-1912; Arthur N. Gendron, 1912-1913; Frank C. Hannah, 1913-1914; Mark H. Taylor, 1914-1915; J. A. Vaillancourt, 1915-1916; Harry W. Noyes, 1916-1921; and Wilfrid B. Gendron, 1921-1929.

CITY AUDITORS

The City Auditor is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council annually. The following have served in the position: N. G. Cram, 1898-1906; Wm. Franklin Hall, 1906-1907; Arthur T. Byrnes, 1907-1920; W. D. Bryant, 1920-1922; Norman Jacobs, 1922-1924; H. B. Haskell, 1924-1926; Norman Jacobs, 1926-1927; and William A. Noonan, 1927-1929.

CITY ENGINEERS

The City of Berlin has had the following City Engineers, who were appointed by the respective Mayors and confirmed by their Councils: Charles B. Gifford, 1898-1901; Edwin S. Bryant, 1901-1908; George F. Lovett, 1908-1911; Leslie J. Wertheim, 1911-1915; E. McCourt Macy, 1915-1917; Francis Bran-

nen, 1917-1918; Willard M. Gooding, 1918-1919; Francis L. Brannen, 1919-date.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES

Collectors of Taxes appointed by the Mayors and confirmed by the Councils have been: Joseph E. Gonya, 1898-1900; 1906-1915; Wilson A. Pingree, 1900-1902; George J. Olson, 1902-1906; Joseph Lambert, 1915-1916; Amedee Lapointe, 1916-1920; Ulric Duval, 1920-1924; Alphonse E. Michaud, 1924-1926; John A. Labrie, 1926-date.

INSPECTORS OF BUILDINGS

The following have in the course of the years been appointed to the office of Inspector of Buildings: Charles B. Gifford, 1898-1899; Fred M. Clement, 1899-1901; Robert Snodgrass, 1901-1902; Alfred Lauziere, 1902-1904; Walter E. Taft, 1904-1906; Edwin S. Bryant, 1906-1908; George F. Lovett, 1908-1911; Alfred Lauziere, 1911-1926; Alfred Routhier, 1926-1928; I. E. St. Pierre, 1928-1929.

CITY SOLICITORS

The appointive office of city solicitor has been held by the following: William H. Paine, 1898-1902; John E. Benton, 1902-1903; Emile H. Tardival, 1903-1906; M. J. Ryan, 1906-1912; William H. Paine, 1912-1913; Herbert I. Goss, 1913-1915; Warren W. James, 1915-1919; Ira W. Thayer, 1919-1920; O. J. Coulombe, 1920-1924; Robert Rich, 1924-1926; M. J. Ryan, 1926-1929.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS

Highway Commissioners have been: O. W. Fernald, 1898-1899; Jeremiah Coffey, 1899-1901; H. Christian Johnsen, 1901-1902; John B. Noyes, 1902-1903; Jeremiah Coffey, 1903-1904; Arthur W. Walters, 1904-1905; O. W. Fernald, 1905-1907; Patrick F. Hinchey, 1907-1908; George F. Lovett, 1908-1911; John Stewart, 1911-1912; Charles L. Sanborn, 1912-1913. Following this year the offices of Highway Commissioner and Sewer Commissioner were united.

SEWER COMMISSIONERS

The holders of the original office of sewer commissioner were: A. G. Anderson, 1898-1899; Jeremiah Coffey, 1899-1901, 1903-1904; Anderson G. Anderson, 1901-1903; Arthur W. Walters, 1904-1905; O. W. Fernald, 1905-1907; Patrick F. Hinchey, 1907-1908; George

F. Lovett, 1908-1911; John Stewart, 1911-1912; Charles L. Sanborn, 1912-1913.

STREET AND SEWER COMMISSIONERS

Holders of the united office of Street and Sewer Commissioner have been: Leslie J. Wertheim, 1913-1915; O. W. Fernald, 1915-1918, 1919-1924; Gustave Anderson, 1918-1919; Forrest E. Ward, 1924-1925; F. L. Brannen, 1925-1929.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

Overseers of the Poor have been: A. B. Forbush, 1898-1907, 1908-1924; J. George Marier, 1907-1909; H. M. Moffett, 1924; P. E. Beaudoin, 1924-1926; Napoleon Heroux, 1926-1928; Jules E. Parent, 1928-1929.

ASSESSORS

The assessors since 1910 have been as follows: E. E. Pierce, 1910-1914; Joseph Lambert, 1910-1914; Frank E. Paine, 1910-1915; Alfred Lauziere, 1914-1929; Jason Woodward, 1914-1922; W. A. Hodgdon, 1915-1924; Waldo Babson, 1922-1923; John B. Noyes, 1923-1927; Waldo Babson, 1924-1927; Gilman Chapman, 1927-1929; George U. Duval, 1927-1929.

BOARDS OF HEALTH

Members of the Board of Health now appointed for three years by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council have been: James Moffett, 1898-1900, 1901-1903; Frank Brown, 1898-1900; Fred Barbin, 1898-1899; John L. Os- well, 1899-1900; Louis B. Marcou, M. D., 1900-1901, 1902-1906; David Walsh, 1900-1901; Felix Blais, 1900-1902; John B. Langis, 1902-1905; Charles C. Bridges, 1903-1904; John C. Ames, 1904-1905; George E. Bouthet, 1905-1907; Francis Beaudoin, 1905; Joseph J. Ro- berge, 1905-1907; A. Provost, M. D., 1906-1907; James Sheridan, 1907-1908; A. Lavallee, M. D., 1907-1916; H. John Johnson, 1907-1909; Harry D. Shea, 1908-1912; A. P. Bergquist, 1909-1910; Robert B. Wolf, 1910-1915; Henry A. Smith, 1912-1914; Henry Blackburn, 1914-1917; A. Provost, M. D., 1916; H. H. Marks, M. D., 1916-1919; J. C. Curtis, 1915-1918; Edward Shupe, 1917-1920; Roderick Blackburn, 1918-1921; H. E. Wilkinson, M. D., 1919-1925; Achille Landry, 1920-1923; Henry

Blackburn, 1921-1924; O. J. Compagna, 1923-1926; Mrs. Jules Sirois, 1924-1927; R. G. Ingalls, M. D., 1925-1928; J. J. Feeney, 1926-date; Mrs. Elizabeth Ma- son, 1927-date; J. E. Laroche, M. D., 1928-date. A. Lavallee, M. D., was City Physician from 1898 to 1902, before the custom became fixed of having one physician on the Board of Health.

HEALTH OFFICERS

Since the creation of the office in 1910, the following have served in that capacity: J. H. Heald, 1910-1916; L. P. Geer, 1916-1919; L. W. Wellington, 1919-1921; Richard H. Coombs, 1921-1924; H. F. Leeds, 1924-1926; E. A. Marcoux, 1926-1929.

Post Offices and Post Roads

Under Section 8 of Article I of the Federal Constitution, ratified at Con- cord in June, 1788, by New Hampshire as the ninth and deciding state, the National Congress is empowered "To establish post offices and post roads."

The significance of the latter term has long since been forgotten, but it was very real to the early inhabitants of Berlin. A post route had undoubt- edly been laid out from Lancaster to Portland before Berlin was incorpor- ated. The early colony at Berlin were obliged to go to Shelburne for their mail. In 1830 a petition was forwarded to Washington, and in due time a new post road was established, starting at Shelburne Addition, now Gorham, thence to Berlin, Milan, Dummer, Stark, and to Northumberland on the Connecticut River, once a week and back. This was then called a horseback route, as the mail was then carried by a man or boy on horseback. Daniel Green is thought to have been the first contractor and John Burbank of Shel- burne the first mail carrier. He started Friday morning and reached Northum- berland thirty miles distant on the same day and returned on Saturday.

With such communications it is not surprising that in 1832 it was three full weeks before enough news had been received to warrant the belief that Andrew Jackson had been re-elected. Newspapers at that time were few, but we will not go far wrong if we guess that some copies of the Portland Argus and of Isaac Hill's New Hampshire Patriot reached Berlin. And if you read a thing in the New Hampshire Patriot in those days, it was gospel truth.

There are no records available about the succeeding mail contractors and

post riders previous to the coming of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad in 1852. Doubtless, coaches made in Concord played their part.

In 1868 M. C. Forist kept the post office at the Mt. Forist Hotel situated on land now occupied by the Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Company. He was followed by M. T. Cross who moved the post office to his store in the Steinfeld Block. C. C. Gerrish succeeded him. From 1885 to 1889, J. B. Noyes kept the post office in his general store situated in Ira Mason's building on the site of the present Berlin National Bank.

In 1889 Jesse Tuttle became post master and moved the post office into the quarter where now the City Garage has its show windows. Following him the post masters have been: George Wilson, 1897-1901; A. E. Bean, 1901-1913; Patrick Smyth, 1913-1916; H. E. Smith, 1916-1920; Mrs. C. W. Wight, 1920-1928; and A. E. Chapman, 1928-.

The present Federal Post Office was built in 1917, when William McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury, and the local post master was H. E. Smith.



FIRST AEROPLANE IN BERLIN
JULY 4, 1914
W. S. Luckey of Glenn Curtis Co., Aviator
It Was a "Pusher"

A Brief History of Public Schools in Berlin

IN 1827, the first school met at the home of Thomas Wheeler in a room nine by eleven feet. It had twenty-five pupils and one teacher, Rhoda Wheeler, who received one dollar per week as salary. The money was raised by voluntary contributions.

In 1830 the town was divided into two districts. The sum of twenty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents was raised for school purposes. A year later the town voted eighteen dollars and ten cents, while in 1832 the amount set aside for education was seventy-five dollars.

About 1831, Samuel S. Thompson built the first school house, in the Wheeler District No. 1. It cost about \$150 and was built at the foot of Cates Hill. Amos Angler Mann taught for two months that winter and received twenty-two dollars as salary. There were about forty pupils. In 1834, having been destroyed by fire, the school house was replaced by one costing \$103.

School District No. 3 was formed in 1840. It comprised the whole of the

town east of the Androscoggin. A small house was erected. Five years later, in District No. 2, on land directly back of the present Berlin National Bank, "the little red school house" was built.

About 1853 District No. 4 was formed. School was kept in a room furnished by the Berlin Mills Company. A new school house was built on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets in 1873, and cost about \$1,000. It had two departments and two teachers. Here, the first teachers of high-school subjects taught in the period from 1875 to 1880. They were: William M. Brooks, Frank Winter, and Walter Winter.

During the year 1875-76, the number of students in the schools was 173. They were distributed by districts as follows: No. 1, twenty-three; No. 2, forty-five; No. 3 (East Side), sixteen; No. 4 (Berlin Mills), seventy-two; No. 5 (Cates Hill), nine, and No. 6 (Jericho), eight.

In 1879, the first Cole School, costing \$2000, was built, on the site where the

Cole School has always stood. It opened with two departments and two teachers.

About 1881, District No. 2 sold its building to Mrs. Ira Mason for \$500. This district sometimes united its efforts with those of District No. 4, and sent pupils to what was later called the Brown School for more advanced instruction. The need of such action was growing. Everyone was talking of the imperative need in the community—a high school.

April 28, 1883, at a town meeting, it was voted to establish such an institution. Representing each of the school districts, Jesse Tuttle, Henry F. Marston, E. E. Fernald, J. W. Parker, Andrew J. Howard, and Jacob Dresser were appointed a committee to work with the superintendent to select a site, find out the cost, and recommend size and style of the proposed building.

At an adjourned meeting, May 12, R. N. Chamberlin reported for the committee that it had been offered one and one-half acres of land by Sullivan D. Green and one-half acre by the Berlin Mills Co. on a proposed new street from Fibreville to Berlin Mills. It was unanimously voted to accept the offer.

March 11, 1884, at the annual town meeting, it was decided to appropriate \$7000 to build the High School. Franklin Wheeler, James W. Parker, and Gardner C. Paine were appointed a building committee, while Dr. H. F. Wardwell, Dr. F. A. Colby, and R. N. Chamberlin were the high school committee.

In February, 1885, two rooms were completed in the building situated on the site of the present Burgess School. The High School was opened with Holman A. Drew, A. B., principal, and Miss Adria W. Dresser, assistant.

In 1885, at the annual town meeting, it was voted to abolish the district school system, and adopt the town system. On motion of S. E. Paine, it was



BERLIN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, BUILT IN 1926

resolved to appropriate \$4,000 more to complete the building. District No. 3 was abolished.

In the fall, Irving Stearns became principal; Adria W. Dresser, teacher of the Grammar School; and Althea L. Sawyer, teacher of the intermediate grade. Members of the school board were A. K. Cole, Dr. H. F. Wardwell, and F. D. Bartlett. There were two courses—an English and a classical. The former did not require Latin, the latter was a college preparatory course.

The Cole School was bought by Charles Clarke in 1895 and moved across the street, where it was converted into an apartment house. This same year, the second Cole School was built. It was a wooden building, two stories high, having one exit with doors which opened in instead of out. It was used as a school until last year, when it was converted into the headquarters of the police department.

Up to 1904, school affairs were managed by the school board. The teachers were engaged by the chairman, with the approval of the board. At this time Mr. George Whitcher became the first superintendent of public schools in Berlin.

Fires have played considerable part in the history of schools in Berlin. The wooden high school building was completely destroyed by a fire which started in the attic, Dec. 15, 1904.

Just before noon, Feb. 2, 1906, the two-storied wooden Marston School, with no fire escapes, no fire extinguishers in the halls, and no fire alarm, caught fire, from an overheated furnace. The school then in session was overcrowded. The children in the first grade were on the upper floor. Before gaining the door, these little ones had to descend a long flight of stairs.

The fire was first discovered by a child who immediately reported it to his teacher. The principal was notified and sent notes around to all the other teachers, telling them of the fire and ordering them to see that all leave the building as soon as possible. Quietly the children, many ignorant of the fire raging in the school, were led to safety. Some of the little children on the second floor were afraid to come down the stairs. Older boys dashed up and car-

ried them to safety. Their prompt action undoubtedly saved the lives of many. As it was, all the children were saved.

It may be worth while to name the years in which the various school buildings now in use were erected. The Marston School was built in 1906; the Brown School, 1913-1914; the Bartlett School, 1916; the Burgess School, 1917; the Cates Hill School, 1921; Senior High School, 1922; and the Junior High School, 1926. Last year, the King School was built on the East Side of the Androscoggin River.

In 1913, Mr. H. L. Moore succeeded Mr. Whitcher, as superintendent. Mr. Carl M. Bair, the present superintendent, followed Mr. Moore in 1921.

Thus, the public schools have grown from the total enrollment of twenty-five pupils, one teacher, one room in 1829, to 1749 pupils, seventy-seven teachers, and nine buildings in 1929. In 1830, the sum of twenty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents was raised for school purposes; the City Report for 1928 stated that \$186,369.35 was spent for education.

In closing, we believe that the public schools of Berlin will grow and prosper in the future as during the first hundred years of their history.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN BERLIN THE GUARDIAN ANGEL SCHOOL

In 1918, a new parish formed by a detachment of the Ste. Anne parishioners, was founded on the east side of the Androscoggin River in Berlin.

By his zeal, the Reverend J. R. Leclerc, pastor of the new parish, soon made possible the construction of a brick building which is in the form of the Roman numeral one. This building was dedicated to the use of the parishioners as a parochial school under the name of "The Angel Guardian School."

On September 2, 1918, thirteen rooms were opened to the parishioners and six hundred and fifty-six pupils attended school here under the supervision of the nuns of the Presentation of Mary, who deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts and splendid results.

In addition to the regular courses of the elementary grades, typewriting, music, and French are taught.

The school sessions are from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. Two hours of this time are spent in French studies while the rest is devoted to English subjects.

In 1922 a great event took place, the graduation of the first class of sixteen pupils. Since then, graduation has been an annual affair, and each year has



KING SCHOOL, BUILT IN 1928

seen an increase in the number of pupils.

Five new rooms have been opened, and this has made it possible for more pupils to attend the school. The number now attending is a little more than nine hundred.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL

In 1902, through the untiring efforts of the Reverend E. D. Mackey and the generosity of the parishioners and friends, ground was broken for St. Patrick's School. Its site, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Emery Street, is ideal.

The school is affiliated with St. Kieran's Church, and is under the supervision of the Reverend E. D. Mackey, who is also pastor of the church. Although primarily for children of the parish, it is non-sectarian, and comprises among its graduates children of different faiths and nationalities.

The erection of the building was started in 1902, and upon its completion in 1903, it was considered one of the most impressive structures for school purposes in the city. It is a brick building and contains eight airy and spacious class rooms. Since its erection the building has not been enlarged although several improvements have been made.

It was first opened for educational purposes in September, 1903. At that time it was conducted by the Presenta-

tion Sisters, Mother John being the Superior. At first only four grades were taught, but an additional room was put in use each successive year, until the school consisted of eight grades. The first enrollment was about one hundred ten pupils.

The first class graduated in 1908, a group of fourteen pupils, eight girls and six boys. Many of the earlier graduates now have children attending their Alma Mater.

In September, 1911, the Presentation Sisters were replaced by the Sisters of Mercy, who have since been the instructors. The school then registered about 290 pupils, but in three years, the number of students had increased to 525, which was as large a number as the school can accommodate. Sister Alice was the first Sister of Mercy Superior, and was followed by Sister Eugene, Sister Antonio (now deceased), Sister Helena, and Sister Ruth, the present Superior. Sister Valerian has been teaching at the school longer than any other Sister, having begun her work there in September, 1914.

St. Patrick's School follows the same curriculum as the public schools of the city. Its pupils are promoted to the different grades in strict accordance with their ability, and its graduates procure a good fundamental education which prepares them for secondary school work.

ST. REGIS ACADEMY

On May 2, 1910, a contract was signed between the Reverend C. J. Paradis, pastor of St. Anne's Church, and Mr. J. B. Gilbert to build a new school for the benefit of the children of this parish.

The children, who attended school in the old church, took an active part in raising funds for this new building. On March 18, 1910, they presented the pastor with a purse of eight hundred dollars, and two months later, May 31, the Sisters in charge with their pupils offered an additional sum of one thousand dollars.

On June 16, 1911, the Sisters opened the new school. The first graduation in 1912 was, indeed, an important event to the pupils.

St. Regis Academy is built on Main Street opposite the Androscoggin River. It contains twenty class rooms and one music room. French and English are taught by the devoted Sisters of the Presentation of Mary.

In 1927, the Sisters held a convention at the Albert Theatre to unite all their former pupils. The entertainment was given by the pupils of the school, and speeches were made by some of the former students. A bouquet of thirty-two roses was presented to Sister St. Loyola as a token of appreciation for the thirty-two years she had devoted to the interests of the children.



OLD WILSON HOMESTEAD, BUILT ABOUT 1835 BY THOMAS GREEN ON SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY LAROCHELLE'S CLOTHING STORE

Indian Legends and Traditions

THE Indian legends and traditions of Berlin are a part of the common stock of the people of this region. We cannot reasonably assume that the nomadic denizens of New England had fixed habitations in the limits of Berlin. In fact most of the Indians of Maine and New Hampshire migrated more or less with the changing seasons, seeking the lower falls of the rivers during the spring when fish were running to spawn, picking out the very easiest of intervale land for their crude agriculture, and then hunting in the choicest preserves during the autumn. The fixed villages where they were found in historic times were located in places where their activities of fishing, hunting and agriculture could center. Among these can be mentioned Pequaket and Salmon Falls in New Hampshire, and Norridgewock and Brunswick in Maine. Certain of them stayed near the seashore, and there were centers along the Penobscot. All of our Maine and New Hampshire Indians are ordinarily classified as Abenakis, who were inveterate foes of the Iroquois in what is now New York. Of the Iroquois the Mohawks were the fiercest.

At the time of the first English settlements in Maine and New Hampshire, the Abenaki tribes and sub-tribes living along the principal rivers had been much reduced by Mohawk invasions and by the pestilence of 1617. They suffered terribly from the small-pox epidemics of 1631 and 1634. The larger groups which survived congregated about Norridgewock on the Kennebec, Pequaket in New Hampshire, and St. Francis in Quebec. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century successful expeditions were carried out against Norridgewock and Pequaket, and many of the Norridgewocks removed to St. Francis. By 1747, the Anasagunticooks, a sub-tribe, who are considered to have been once powerful on the Androscoggin River could num-

ber but 167 warriors. The traces of the cornfields of this people were found in the richer intervale lands of Bethel, but none in Berlin itself. The Bethel Indians were perhaps a colony from the Rokomeko sub-tribe, which had headquarters at Canton Point. They lived in small pointed wigwams rather than long houses.

Some of the early settlers of Berlin may have had forebears who were concerned in the early campaigns against the former Indian strongholds, but in general their contacts had simply been with isolated individual Indians who resorted at times to the old homes of their people along the Androscoggin. Of these the names of Sabattis, Mollockett and Metalluk are perpetuated in Berlin.

SABATTIS

Sabattis is supposed to have been an Indian brought back to Fryeburg as a boy by a party of Roger's Rangers. He guided the Arnold expedition up the Kennebec and down the Chaudiere to Quebec in 1775.

MOLLOCKETT

Mollockett gave her name to the stream, sometimes known as Horn Brook, which takes its rise in the mountains in the east of the Township of Success and crosses the first farm settled by William Sessions in Berlin. She was at one time the squaw of Sabattis. She claimed rights as an original proprietor in Bethel when it was first settled, and travelled back and forth between there and St. Francis at times. She is listed as the first physician in Gorham. She was well skilled in roots and herbs, and the inner bark of the spruce was one of her favorite remedies. She saved Capt. Clarke's life when Tomhegan designed to kill him. She died about 1816 in Andover at the age of more than 100 years. It is possible that she followed the route up Horn's Brook and over the ridge to Shelburne in the course of

her journeyings, and thus this short cut became known to the whites of the lower valley. It may have been followed from time immemorial before her by Indians, who left canoes at both ends, and thus avoided difficult carries around the falls.

METALLUK

Metalluk was the last of the St. Francis Indians to be remembered by Berlin people. Memories of him go back to 1832 at least. He lived for a time on Richardson's Lake and later at the narrows of Umbagog. He lived largely by hunting and fishing, and had an aversion to tilling the soil. He lost an eye in the thirties, and in 1846 he was saved by two men, who found him some distance from his camp absolutely blind, for he had stuck a splinter in his other eye while gathering wood. He lived for several years afterwards at Stewartstown where he died.

JASPER CAVE

At many of the known camping places of Indians in this region there have been found arrowheads, spear-points, and tomahawks, which were made of jasper, a stone very hard, and wherever these camping places were, one was almost sure to find many pieces of this jasper, evidently chipped from larger pieces. In the words of Bailey K. Davis, "It was a source of wonder where the Indians obtained this jasper, but this was settled by William Sanborn, who some time in the year of 1859 found what has been locally known as Jasper Cave situated on the east side of Dead River, about half way up a high bluff that rises about three or four hundred feet above the level of the pond. This cave is about fourteen feet long, nine feet high, and six feet wide. In all probability this entire cave was made by the Indians to obtain the jasper for the purpose before mentioned, and as the vein varies in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and as there is no other place (on the

Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Penobscot Rivers) where this jasper has been found it seems certain that this is the place where the red men, with incredible labor obtained what was to them of far more value than silver or gold, so when it is remembered that until they obtained firearms, and other utensils of the white men, this hard stone was what made knives and tomahawks besides arrowheads and spear points, it will be readily seen that to them this stone was very valuable."

UNCLE BEN RUSSELL'S LEAD MINE

There is a tradition that some time before the town of Berlin was organized, Uncle Ben Russell came through from Newry, Maine, on a hunting expedition as far as what is now called Goose-Eye Mountain and got lost. In the words of Bailey K. Davis, it "was four or five days before he did at last find where he was but when he did he came out on the Bear River, nearly famished with hunger. When wandering around while lost, on climbing down a very steep place on the side of a mountain, he threw his hatchet down before attempting to get down himself, and from where he stood the hatchet

looked as though it was stuck in the rock, but on getting down he found that where the hatchet struck was a vein of lead, so soft that he could easily chop out any quantity, and on looking around he saw where others had chopped out in abundance. After chopping out some three or four pounds and putting it in his pack, he started to find his way out of the wilderness and eventually did. On getting home he sent some of this ore to Boston, and it assayed more than 60% silver. This seemed to settle the question of where the Indians got the ore to make their bullets, for this was the proportion of these bullets, little more than half silver. Mr. Russell supposed that he could easily find this place again, but after hunting nearly the rest of his life he could never find it, and to this day it remains undiscovered, but somewhere between Old Goose-Eye and Newry there is a mine of silver for some man to discover.

"There is an ancient story of a white man and an Indian, who were at one time hunting on this river, somewhere near what is now Berlin Falls, and as they got out of bullets, the Indian said, 'Me get um lead, but white man no follow Indian, white man stay here

sure.' So after some twelve hours the Indian returned with plenty of lead, but would not tell the white man where it was to be found. In all probability this and other Indians knew of this ore before they ever obtained firearms of the white men. Thus are accounted for the numerous places where ore had been chopped out, as seen by Mr. Russell. Ore in its natural state can not be chopped out as this was, for it is too hard, but after it has been melted it can be easily thus chopped. Now in all probability this ore had been melted either by volcanic action or by the lightning, so that this vein had run out, and according to Mr. Russell's report there was quite an area covered with this melted ore, which proved to be, by actual test, more than half silver. So this old tradition is given for what it is worth, for it seems very improbable that Mr. Russell should spend years of his life searching to find again the place where he obtained this valuable ore if there was none. There are many men who have hunted more or less to find this mine, but as yet it has been undiscovered, and it is more than probable that if it is ever found it will be by stumbling upon it accidentally as did Mr. Russell."



POWER PRIVILEGE ON BERLIN-GORHAM LINE WHERE A. H. GERRISH BUILT MILLS ABOUT 1864 AND MANUFACTURED LUMBER UNTIL 1872, WHEN HE SOLD TO THE BERLIN MILLS COMPANY

The Early Settlers

THE settlement of Maynesborough surveyed by Hubartis Neal some time prior to December 31, 1771, and granted by Governor Wentworth on that date was greatly delayed, and only a few inklings of the happenings of the next half century can be gathered. From a memorial sent by a committee of Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Conway to the General Court of the Colony of New Hampshire, it is known that three of Col. Benedict Arnold's men came into those settlements from Quebec in the fall of 1775, and they may be pictured as coming up the Chaudiere and down Lake Umbagog and thence through Maynesborough to Bethel and across to the older towns. Four or five persons also went from Quebec in May, 1776, through the Androscoggin Valley to Conway. A reconnoitering party from the Lancaster region in 1775 went to Umbagog Lake and thence down to Conway by way of the Androscoggin Valley.

THE REVOLUTION

During the Revolution the outposts of New Hampshire frontier were definitely Shelburne, Conway, Lancaster, Northumberland, Guildhall, and Stratford. The people in these places were much concerned whether to stand their ground or to retreat nearer the coast. During August, 1781, a small party of six St. Francis Indians, led by Tomhegan, undoubtedly passed through Maynesborough on a raid on Shelburne, Gilead, and Bethel. They killed Peter Poor at Shelburne and one other below there, and took four captives back to St. Francis by way of Umbagog Lake.

On February 6, 1789, the legislature of New Hampshire passed an act providing for the forfeiture of lands granted by the Provincial Governors to proprietors who had failed to meet the conditions relating to settlement, and thus opened the way for other people to consider making homes in the northern part of the state.

With the close of the Revolution, settlements began to edge nearer Maynesborough. Stark was incorporated in 1795; Colebrook and Jefferson received town charters in 1796; and Columbia was incorporated in 1797. Maynesborough was resurveyed and lotted by Gideon Tirrell and Seth Eames in 1802. An error in the surveying caused the tier of lots running through the center of the town to be much larger than others. It seems probable that at this time people occasionally went from Stark to Shelburne through Maynesborough.

A MILITARY TRAIL

In 1812, a military trail is said to have been cut on the west side of the Androscoggin from Shelburne to Stark. This would have afforded the people of Stark and the upper Connecticut an additional route by which help could come to them in case of invasion. William Plumer was governor of New Hampshire that year. The early name for Mt. Forist was Plumer's Fort, and Plumer is listed on the early town records as a non-resident owner of land in Berlin.

AN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIP

There are several references in the public statutes to the unorganized township of Maynesborough. In 1812 its owners were assessed 22 cents on every \$1000 of state taxation. This apparently seemed too much, for in 1816 it was assessed 11 cents on every \$1000 of state taxation; and in 1820, 12 cents. In 1818 a law was passed granting a tax of two cents an acre on the land in Winslow's Location, Paulsburgh, and Maynesborough in the County of Coos, said tax to be laid out and expended in repairing the roads and bridges in proportion to the amount of tax raised on each of said towns or places. In 1824 "Concord, alias Gunthwaite," was given the new name of Lisbon, which may be thought of along with the fact that Milan was incorporated in 1826 and Berlin in 1829.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

For facts concerning the early settlers we are very largely dependent on two sources: Fergusson's "History of Coos County," published in 1888; and Bailey K. Davis' "Traditions and Recollections of Early Berlin, N. H.," written in 1897. In the following compilation, the accounts in these two books are followed closely.

THE EARLY SETTLERS

Although Randolph and Milan were incorporated several years before Berlin and Stark, as we have seen, was settled fairly early, the still older communities of Shelburne and Gilead furnished the earliest permanent settlers to Maynesborough. They were all of Revolutionary stock, and it is peculiarly significant that the anniversary of the incorporation comes so close to July 4th. They came to Berlin to get a living from the soil and from the forests. Before the period of railroads, their products went in quantity to Bethel and over the pass to Harrison, whence there was water transportation in part to Portland. Long logs went down river to Brunswick, and later to Lewiston.

THE POTASH CAMP

In 1820, Amos Peabody and John Messer came up to Maynesborough from "civilization," another name for Shelburne. Inasmuch as they were bound for a spot on the east side of the river and the way by the Falls was difficult, they saved two crossings of the river and much energy by taking the short cut through the Township of Success, striking in at Shelburne near the site, now occupied by Ralph Peabody. On what was later the Thompson place and now is a part of Maynesborough Farm, they had a camp where they burned elms and leached out "salts" from the ashes. These salts could be easily transported and had a market value in the lower settlements, where they were purified to form pot-

ash and sometimes then converted into pearlash.

WILLIAM SESSIONS

William Sessions of Gilead came to Maynesborough about 1821 or 1822. He extended the clearing of Messer and Peabody, occupying a camp which was located on the banks of the Androscoggin River, on the south side of Mollocket Brook. With the assistance of his nephew, Cyrus Wheeler, he erected the first building that could be honored by the name of house about 1823 or 1824. On November 27 of the year concerned, this small number of inhabitants was increased by eighteen persons from Gilead who accompanied Mrs. Sessions and her three children into the wilderness to her new home and to make their homes in this or adjoining towns. One of the pleasantest features of pioneer life was the spirit of fraternity, sociability, and mutual helpfulness which pervaded every locality. Each felt an impulse to assist his neighbor whenever and wherever assistance was needed, realizing that he might any day become the grateful recipient of similar service.

Mr. Sessions' house was of logs, the floor being made of very large ones nicely split. Up until about 1890 no deed had been given of this land. After making his payment, Mr. Sessions walked to Boston to obtain one, but for some reason did not succeed. No claimant ever showed a conflicting title. He sold this property to Benjamin Thompson prior to the organization of Berlin, and it is now a part of Maynesborough Farm, owned by Mr. W. R. Brown, and famous all over the world for its Arabian horses. This is the best farm in town. Mr. Sessions was a noted prospector, settling and clearing thirteen farms. He had a peculiar faculty for selecting the best land and location. After selling out in Berlin he went to Dummer and settled on one of the first farms developed on the Androscoggin, at a point several miles from any inhabitant. From Dummer, he removed to Stark where seven of his children died from the terrible throat distemper, which was similar to our modern diphtheria. He lived for a time at Berlin later, but was not here

when the town was incorporated. This veteran pioneer died in Milton Plantations, Me., in August, 1885, aged over ninety years.

SECOND HOUSE

Clovis Lowe, the son of Levi Lowe who moved to Randolph from Gray, Me., in 1819, built very early a "nice little camp" on lot 3, range 4, established a shoe shop, remained a year or so, then moved back to Randolph. "Lascar" Jackson took possession of this camp and occupied it two years. Andrew Cates came three or four years later and built against the end of the camp the house where the first town meeting was to take place. This was located on the upper end of the present Harvey Smith farm. Clovis Lowe not only served in the War of 1812, but as an old man served in the Balloon Corps on the James River and with the army of the Potomac.

SIMON EVANS

Simon Evans came from Shelburne and built on the east side, on the lot above Sessions. He raised a large family and developed a good farm, which was afterwards owned successively by Thomas Wheeler, Jr., and John Horn.

JOSEPH WHEELER

Joseph Wheeler cleared the farm on the east side of the river just below that of Mr. Sessions, but sold and removed to Milan in a short time. He was the son or grandson of Samuel Wheeler, the Revolutionary veteran.

FIRST LOGGING CAMP

In the winter of 1824 or 1825, Thomas Lary and Thomas Green are said to have erected and occupied the first logging camp in Berlin, on the east side of the river nearly opposite where the boat house of the Berlin Mills Company stood in 1897.

SAMUEL BLODGETT

The first settler on the west side of the river was Samuel Blodgett, brother of Mrs. Sessions. He came from Gilead and cleared what was later known as the Reuben Wheeler farm and is now the Mark Twitchell farm. He built a log house on the bank of the river, but remained only a short time. Albiatha Bean came from Success, purchased Blodgett's interest, and the lat-

ter moved to the lot above, which subsequently became the Daniel Davis farm and is now occupied in part by the Willow Brook Filling Station. Tradition says that he operated the first sugar orchard in town. In the log house by the side of the river and opposite the head of the island, near where Mrs. Charles Sanborn now lives, Dexter Blodgett, the son of Samuel and Rebekah Bean Blodgett, was born October 26, 1826. He was the first white child born in Berlin.

THOMAS WHEELER

In 1826 or 1827 Thomas Wheeler, with ten children, settled on what is now the Dyer farm. He was the son of Samuel Wheeler, an old Revolutionary soldier and original settler of Gilead, whither he removed from Temple in 1799. Thomas brought up his children to work and add to the weal of the town. His son, Thomas, Jr., was prominent in the early town organization.

SAMUEL S. THOMPSON

Samuel S. Thompson and his son Benjamin came in 1827 and bought the "betterments" of William Sessions. Benjamin was active in effecting the first town organization and in the course of years was elected to every office in the gift of its people. He was the most successful farmer in town. He was also a lumberman and got out large quantities of pine logs, which were sold and driven down the Androscoggin to sawmills at Brunswick. He moved to Stark about 1857 or 1858. There he built an extensive sawmill and successfully operated it for many years. The farm was retained in the family until July, 1891, when it was purchased by the Berlin Mills Company.

JOSEPH BLODGETT

Joseph Blodgett, son of Jonathan, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Gilead, Me., January 1, 1823, to work for Mr. Sessions. He later cleared and developed a farm, upon which he lived for more than twenty years. He then removed to Berlin Falls and followed the occupation of a carpenter, in which he excelled. It is said that he could cut down a large pine tree with the

smoothest cut of any man in this section.

PETER WHEELER

Peter Wheeler was a brother of Thomas Wheeler and was the first constable in Berlin, and he probably lived in a log house on land owned by Thomas Wheeler, Jr.

THOMAS GREEN, JR.

Thomas Green, Jr., son of one of the pioneers of Shelburne, removed to Berlin in 1826 at the age of 43. He had previously operated a small sawmill on the site of the old Austin saw mill on Mill Brook in Shelburne and had a mill in Errol. He operated the first store in Shelburne and was an expert in making "black salts," potash and

pearlash. With the help of his sons, Amos and Daniel, he made in 1826 a road passable to ox teams from Berlin Mills to Shelburne. They built a log house near the spot now occupied by the parsonage of the Congregational Church. Their attempts to build a dam and mill at this point were discouraged by the memorable freshet of August 28, 1826, which destroyed the Willey family in Crawford Notch. In 1829 Amos Green built the first story of the Green house on the site now occupied by the Rosenfield Block, and in 1831 it was finished as the first frame house built in Berlin. Mention of the Greens will be found in many other paragraphs in this book.

FIRST CORPORATION

In 1830 James Osgood, Lot Davis, and Samuel McDonal were incorporated by the state legislature as the "Dead River Lumbering Company."

DANIEL DAVIS

Daniel Davis came to Berlin from Shelburne, December 31, 1831. He bought the farm on which the Willow Brook Filling Station now stands. He was a native of Buxton, Me., and had learned the trade of a stone mason and had kept store before coming to Berlin. He was town clerk for many years. His son, Bailey K. Davis, wrote "Traditions and Recollections of Berlin," to which we are indebted for much of the material in this compilation.



FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN BERLIN
Begun in 1829 and Finished in 1831 by Amos Green

Berlin's Little Mills

1252554

FEW facts exist with which to construct a story of the little mills which were built and operated within the limits of Berlin before the modern development of the power resources of the Androscoggin. The following is merely an attempt to piece together fragments of the story in the hopes that some time a better account may be possible. Before the coming of the railroad these mills served their community and had something in the way of merchantable products to tote to distant markets. They suffered much from freshets and fires. They could not go far for their logs. Financial depressions closed them down. They were, however, always one means of livelihood to the town.

AMOS GREEN PRIVILEGE

Thomas Green was the pioneer mill operator in Berlin, and in the course of his life owned every privilege in Berlin. After the freshet of 1826 forced him to abandon the site at Berlin Mills, he purchased land at Berlin Falls. He built a house on the site now occupied by the City National Bank. Back of the C. N. Hodgdon Block, he erected an up-and-down sawmill and a grist mill with one run of stones. In 1829 his sons, Amos and Daniel, built a clapboard mill and shingle mill on the mill privilege adjoining. With the burning of the buildings of the sons in 1835, both privileges with the up-and-down saw mill were sold to Barker Burbank, Dearborn Lary, and John Chandler. Thomas Green then moved his grist mill to what was to be later known as the Gower and Wilson site, back of the present Cote Block. The old clapboard mill was later acquired by Dexter Wheeler.

GOWER AND WILSON SITE

On the Gower and Wilson site as it was later known, Thomas Green built his grist mill with three runs of stones. In connection with it, he had a "dry house" for the purpose of hulling oats

for making oatmeal. Afterwards when "boughten" flour was to be had, the business did not pay and he took up the perforated zinc floor of the dry house and installed wool-carding machinery, which was operated for some half a dozen years. He also had a salt-box mill. He disposed of this property Feb. 1, 1853, to Gower and Wilson, who developed it extensively. They built a dam at the end of Green's Pond along Main Street, dug a canal along by where the Gerrish Block now stands, and located a mill with two gang saws and two single up-and-down saws on a site back of the Cote Block on the west side of Main Street. They sawed both spruce and pine, and made knock-down boxes for the Cuban sugar trade. In 1859 Daniel Green became the owner of this property, which was valued at \$11,000. He manufactured door, blind, and sash material. He suffered a disastrous fire Sept. 4, 1862, but rebuilt a mill which stood until the winter of 1882 and 1883, when it burned. With the development of the "great pitch" of the Androscoggin by the Glen Manufacturing Company in 1885, there ceased to be a use for Green's Pond.

HORNER AND HASTINGS PRIVILEGE

Horner and Hastings built a mill on the site of City Hall, perhaps in the early fifties. They put a big dam across the Androscoggin at this time, designed merely to furnish water for their own mill, in which they are remembered as having one gang saw and one up-and-down saw. Their dam went out in 1861, and they did not rebuild it. They had a boarding house on the east side of Main Street near where the Hodgdon Block now stands. The dam close by the City Hall site was rebuilt by William M. Wilson and Daniel Green, and had a wing for turning water into Green's Pond and providing more power at the Gower and Wilson site than had been in use previously.

THE CROOKED MILL

The Crooked Mill with dam, built by T. H. Hutchinson somewhere above the present bridge at Berlin Mills, caused considerable commotion in the town meetings of the fifties. The dam was of earth bound together by a network of brush. The mill received its name from the fact that the owner searched far and wide for the natural bends and crooks of trees and roots, with which to provide braces for the structure. It had in it some of the features of wooden ship construction. It had an up-and-down saw of unusual length. This was said to go up one day and down the next. It was very moderate in its production.

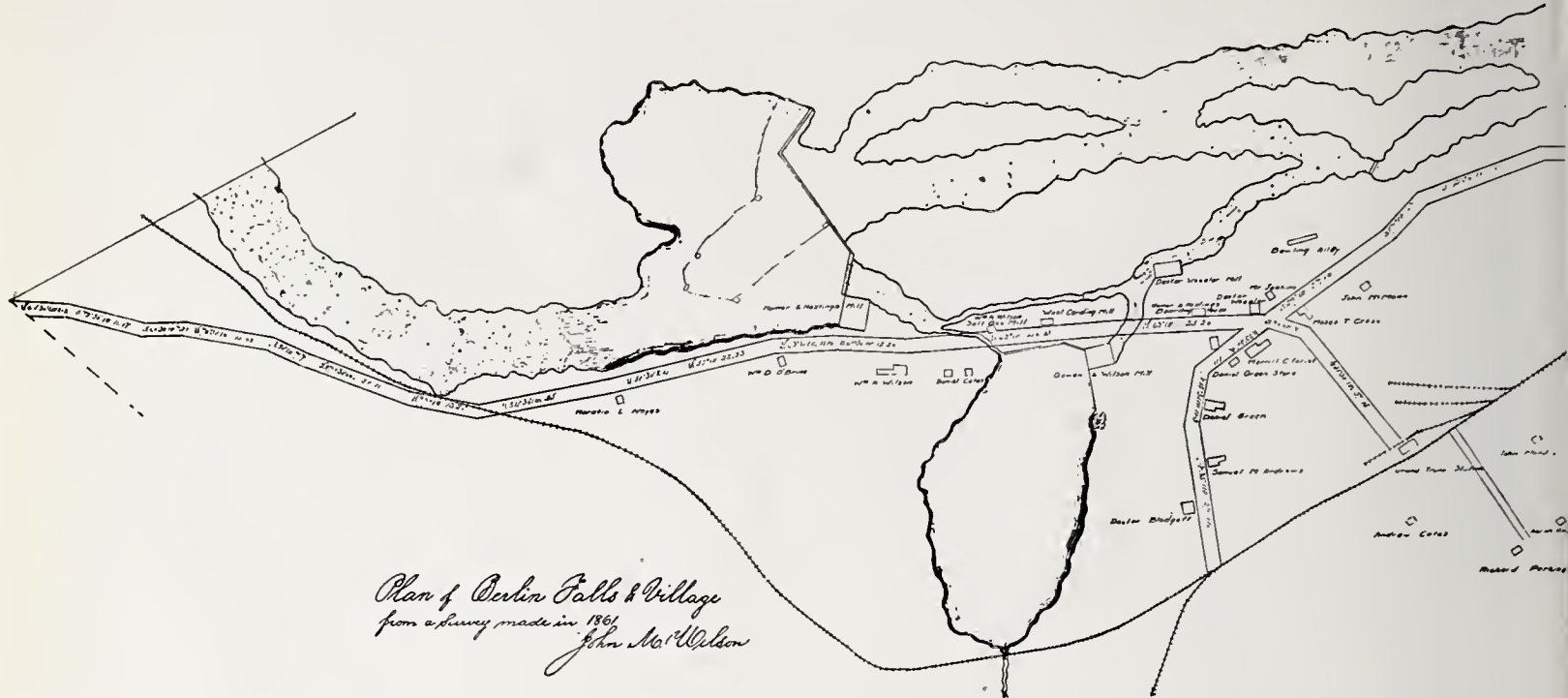
OTHER SMALL MILLS

In 1856 Ira Mason built a shingle mill on Bean Brook, one-quarter mile east of the Androscoggin. This did a fine business for some years until destroyed by fire. R. H. Wheeler built a small steam mill back of his residence and cut the timber on about 200 acres. He then used the engine to run a starch mill on the interval, until the starch boom collapsed.

JERICO MILLS

Jericho is a suburb of Berlin Falls, about three miles northwest on the Grand Trunk Railway. It has been a place of large lumbering operations and should have due recognition in this book. The large territory of the Dead River Valley was heavily wooded with all kinds of growth indigenous to this section of the country. Part of this lumber has been exported as a finished manufactured product, such as long lumber, shingles, clapboards, and laths and some as semi-manufactured products such as birch novelty and spool strips, hemlock bark, tamarack ship knees, spruce, fir and poplar pulpwood, pine for spars, and cordwood. The end is not yet.

Edmund Green cleared the Dresser farm quite early and built a house,



which was painted an old-fashioned red. Edward E. Fernald lived there awhile from 1864 to 1869 and sold to J. W. Wheeler.

In 1849-50 Samuel M. Andrews purchased some land on Dead River, built a house and barn, cleared some land, and with his son, Jonathan D., operated two saw mills. One was a few rods above Ex-Mayor King's present summer cottage, and the second was a few rods below. Some of the foundation of the first remains to this day. Ample power for the upper one came from a twenty-foot overshot wheel. This mill remained standing for years after it was abandoned and was finally set on fire by berrypickers. The lower one had a tub wheel, and was carried down stream by a freshet in 1853 or 1854.

In 1868, R. H. and J. W. Wheeler built a steam saw mill in the field opposite the Edmund Green farm buildings, near the brook which comes down from the pasture. The manufactured product was hauled a half mile and loaded onto the cars on a siding located forty or fifty rods above where the river crosses the Grand Trunk Railway. The supply of logs came from the nearby hillside. Later, they built a mill on the east side of the railway, put a dam across Dead River creating a good-

sized pond for log storage, and built a railroad siding to the mill. A year or two later the mill burned and was rebuilt. They sawed long lumber, clapboards, and laths. Some of the employees were John Noyes, Hollis Davis, William Stanley, George Fullerton, Frank Rowell, and Aldrich Blodgett. Talk of hard lines! George Cote and Augustus Lamire used to walk the three miles from Berlin in winter, saw laths twelve hours by night and walk back each morning.

In 1871 C. H. and Z. E. Gilbert from Canton, Me., bought the mill and operated until 1879. In that year Ezra M. Cross bought the mill and operated it for some years.

Jacob Dresser had charge of sawing the wood for fuel for the locomotives at all wooding stations on the Grand Trunk between Island Pond and Portland. In 1873 he bought the Edmund Green farm, and about a thousand acres of logged-over wild land from which he cut thousands of cords of wood for the locomotives. The sawing was done with the old-fashioned threshing machine horsepower. In 1875 Mr. Dresser moved his family to Jericho.

With the mill, the cordwood business, and farming, Jericho was a busy village of seven or eight houses. It

became a flag station on the railway, and a school was maintained by the town. Of the following thirteen teachers, who are remembered to have taught there, at least seven are living in 1929: Maria Mason (Mrs. R. N. Chamberlin), Ada Rowell (Mrs. Hiram Rowell), Amelia Beveridge, Lizzie Jewell (Mrs. J. W. Parker), Augusta Paine, Charles Wardwell, Francis Martin, Etta Bolster (Mrs. W. B. Gilbert), Miss Bridgeman, Emily Jewell (Mrs. L. A. Dresser), Effie Wheeler (Mrs. Harvey E. Smith), Alice Coffin, Della Bennett, and Ruby Dresser (Mrs. Louville Paine).

How Jericho got its name is purely legendary. The story goes that a stranger traveling through observed the surrounding hills and exclaimed, "Why, this is like Jericho in Bible lands." And the name stayed.

FIRST CHEMICAL PULP MILL

The first chemical pulp mill in Berlin was Mill A of the Forest Fibre Company, which started in July, 1877, with a production of three tons of soda pulp a day. It was managed by H. H. Furbish, who had spent some six years in experimenting with the product which had been made in Pennsylvania for some years previously. The capacity was soon increased to six tons. In 1880 Mill B was built, which ultimately had

a production of twenty-five tons a day, which was considered to be a stupendous amount under conditions as they then existed in America. Soda pulp from poplar proved to have serious limitations as compared with sulphite pulp, and the mill ceased active operations in the early nineties.

FIRST GROUNDWOOD MILL

In 1883, P. W. Locke purchased a guaranteed 500 horse power privilege near the mouth of Dead River from Daniel Green and erected a three-ton groundwood mill. In December of that year the White Mountain pulp and Paper Company was organized with B. S. Gibson of Portland, president; P. W. Locke, treasurer; and A. M. Munce, clerk. In 1885, additional power was

obtained, and by 1886 the production was seven tons a day. In 1887, this mill passed into the hands of the Glen Manufacturing Company.

FIRST PAPER MILL

In 1885, the Glen Manufacturing Company was organized to erect pulp and paper mills on the "great pitch" of the Androscoggin at Berlin. The mill started May 1, 1886, and at first made its newsprint from rags and groundwood. In 1889 it is recorded as producing thirty-two tons of groundwood pulp and twenty-four tons of roll paper a day. A sulphite mill was built in 1893, and the Company was thus enabled to dispense with using rags. At the time the City of Berlin was organ-

ized, there was prospect of increasing the output to ninety tons of paper with sixty-five tons of groundwood per day. The officers of the company in that year were John L. Hobson of Haverhill, Mass., president; H. M. Knowles of Boston, treasurer; and I. B. Hosford of Haverhill, Mass., general manager. In 1898 the International Paper Company acquired the property.

THE SHOE SHOP

In 1897, a shoe shop was built on the present site of the Berlin Armory and rented to Chick Brothers of Haverhill, Mass. They conducted a prosperous business for several years, but their market was in the West, and the establishment of western factories obliged them to close the factory.



FIRST SAW MILL OF BERLIN MILLS COMPANY

Berlin in the Civil War

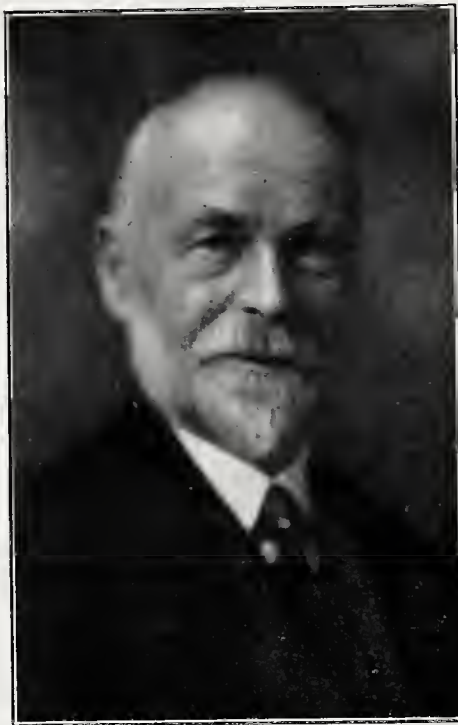
IN 1861 Berlin had a population of only 440, some of whom were employed in Berlin only during certain seasons. She therefore had some difficulty in filling her quotas in the last years of the war. A suggestion of these is found in the excerpts from the town books given in another article. The difficulties were, however, surmounted; and Berlin is credited on state and United States muster rolls with "nineteen three years' men, thirteen one-year men, and three nine months' men."

The sons of the old settlers gave in full measure. Sullivan D. Green served in the 24th Michigan, and was afterwards a prominent citizen in Berlin. Charles Volney Green, a member of the 13th Maine, died in New Orleans June 10, 1864, from disease contracted on the Red River campaign. Francis D. Green enlisted with the "Fighting Fifth" New Hampshire, and was killed at Fredericksburgh, Va., December 13, 1862. Scribner Cates of the same regiment was killed at Sailor's Creek. Portus U. Brown was wounded with the Fifth at Fredericksburgh. Samuel A. Andrews of the same outfit was wounded at Antietam and was killed at Cold Harbor. Ethan A. Andrews and Nelson Green of the 13th Maine died of disease, the latter at Ship Island. D. W. Blodgett was badly wounded in the neck at Fair Oaks, Va. Among others credited to Berlin were Charles S. Green, Albert Green, Harry W. Jordan, Thomas J. Jordan, Jesse Tuttle, George B. Blake, Daniel C. Bean, Chester L. Bean, Samuel Bean, William Cookson, Frank L. Forbush, Joseph Dustin, George Dustin, Carlos B. Oswell, and John McMann. Harry W. Jordan of the 14th New Hampshire is now living at Topsham, Me.

FRANCIS D. GREEN POST NO. 32

After the Civil War, General John A. Logan originated the idea of the Grand Army of the Republic, and posts began to be established about 1877. Of the veterans of the Civil War then and

subsequently residing in Berlin, only two or three had represented Berlin in the conflict. For a time the post organized at Gorham filled the needs of the veterans of Berlin and Milan. Finally, however, Francis D. Green Post No. 32 was organized at Berlin, May 17, 1888. The charter members were James M. Davis, William Blair, Charles B. Kimball, Hiram Cordwell,



THE LATE JOSEPH PREO
The Last G. A. R. Member to Reside in Berlin

Edward M. Abbott, Sylvester Boothby, Eldbridge G. Grover, James Nelligan, Alexis Legro, Joseph T. Chapman, Peter Bruso, Charles W. Delibar, Jesse Tuttle, A. O. Harriman, G. S. Cote, J. F. Bryant. Other members subsequently joining the post were G. L. Vincent, Perin Lombard, John Brown, Joseph Preo, William Sands, H. J. Chandler, A. C. Horn, W. F. Horn, Frank Donahue, William H. Carter, Henry Page, Prescott L. Goud, Horace H. Rich, Levi Witham, Charles W. Spencer, John L. York, H. F. Wardwell, Walter H.

Evans, John Burke, Henry Sias, I. W. Burbank, Thomas Roncho, Alfred Chandler, H. McKenzie, Horace P. York, A. H. Eastman, J. C. S. Twitchell, J. B. Benoit, Nathan H. Tyler, C. W. Muzzey, Thomas J. Lary, Carlos P. Day, John W. Greenlaw, Joseph H. Bates, Henry F. Marston, Clark Kimball, Andrew J. Lary, George L. Prescott, Andrew Hancu, Caleb F. Bean, Oliver B. Frank, Ellery Wheeler, S. A. Collins, C. L. Bean, and Solomon Griffin. The only surviving member of this organization is William Blair, who now lives at Gorham and is a past commander of the Department of New Hampshire. He was a member of the old 14th New Hampshire, and saw service at New Orleans and in the Shenandoah campaign with Sheridan.

REMINISCENCES

Fourth of July Celebration in Berlin, 1876

The Fourth of July Celebration in 1876 was the most pretentious affair in that line that had ever been held in Berlin, and it was years afterward before one as elaborate was attempted. The Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia aroused the patriotic spirit of the people all over the country, and everybody was in the mood to celebrate the day in a befitting manner.

The event was ably directed by Sullivan Green, father of the late Harry Green. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and had served on the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press. Naturally a public spirited citizen, he was eminently fitted for the duties of the office. He enlisted the aid of the Sunday School as that was the only organization in town to call on.

Green Square was decorated with flags of all the nations, and banners of all the states were hung on lines strung between the Green house, Ira Mason's store, Dexter Wheeler's house, where the City Bank now is, and Wheeler and

Paine's store, now an adjunct of the Berlin House.

The day was ushered in by the firing of cannons, guns, and firecrackers, waking everybody up at about day-break.

Among the revelers was one Michael Blair, who posed as a brave hunter. His only firearm was an old sawed-off army musket, the report of which was like the roar of a small cannon. Guns of that period were muzzle loaders.

Anticipating the celebration, a cannon had been purchased and paid for by popular subscription. It was a small brass piece, but a "loud speaker." This was entrusted to the careful custody of Alton Blodgett. It is supposed to be somewhere in the city now.

Mindful of the requirements of the small boy, Mr. Green had laid in a good supply of firecrackers, and sold them at cost. This act of thoughtfulness was much appreciated by the boys. Money was scarce in those days.

Joseph Hicks was marshal of the day. With his splendid military bearing, fine uniform, and, mounted on Daniel Green's spirited white horse, he lent proper dignity to the great occasion.

The parade consisted of a hayrack for the Sunday School; a long line of teams, single and double; and a float in which were thirteen prettily dressed

young ladies, bearing banners of the thirteen original states. The route was to Milan via the west side and down on the east side of the river. Alton took the cannon along and set it up just below the church in Milan. When fired, the blast smashed Larkin Pettin-gill's fence in front of the cannon, and the concussion broke windows in the church behind it.

John R. Horne, father of Thomas Horne, showed his patriotism by inviting the Sunday Schools of Milan and Berlin to hold their picnic in his grove on the hillside opposite the "haunted house." This is about a mile above the residence of W. R. Brown. Four or five large pine trees and a cellar wall now mark the spot. Mr. Horne built a road and hauled lumber for the band stand, seats, and table. The Fourth of July picnic dinner was always an important part of the celebration of the day, and it was a feature in which everybody could find something of interest.

Without much variation from year to year the program consisted of music, an oration, declamations; then visiting, eating, and drinking—picnic lemonade. For his refreshments the small boy, and some not so small, invested the pennies and nickels, saved up for the

Fourth, in peanuts, lemonade, and sticks of candy.

For games and contests, there were the ball game, potato race, sack race, three-legged race, running races, greased pole to climb, and sometimes a greased pig to chase.

Berlin wasn't large enough to support a band, so one from Stratford Hollow was hired for the occasion. In it were four Day brothers, who in later years made Berlin their home, George, William, James, and Richard. It will be recalled by many that George was Berlin's Chief of Police for many years.

For the edification of the crowd, the band boys sang, "Johnny Smocker, Ich Kan Spielen"—(I can play). It combined singing and acting. Johnny tells the different instruments he plays and illustrates the motion used and sounds produced. The main verse is repeated throughout and each time an instrument is added and the list is then repeated. When the list goes to ten or a dozen, it is enlivening indeed.

It went like this:

"My rub-a-dub-a-dub, my tick-knock-knock, my boom-boom-boom, my pillie-willie-wee, my toot-toot-toot," etc.

It was particularly well done and very much appreciated by the audience.

Louville B. and Ruby D. Paine.



BRIDGE LEADING TO THE ALPINE CASCADES, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SEVENTIES

The Evolution of Brown Company

NO story of the first hundred years of Berlin would be complete without an outline of the development of its largest business. The growth of Brown Company and that of Berlin have been closely interwoven for a period of seventy-seven years.

In 1852, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad was opened to Berlin and made possible the development of the power site at Berlin Mills, which had rested idle since the unsuccessful at-

tempts of Thomas Green to utilize it in 1826. In the same year a group of Portland business men, J. B. Brown, Josiah S. Little, Nathan Winslow, and Hezekiah Winslow, formed a partnership under the name of H. Winslow and Company. They purchased an area of ground on the west bank of the Androscoggin River at Berlin, built a dam, and erected a sawmill, containing one gang and two single saws with a maximum daily capacity of about 25,000

feet of long lumber. In 1853, they built the first part of the present store and constructed the large boarding house, now known as the Company House. In 1854, under the guarantee of a certain amount of business, the Berlin Mills branch railroad was constructed to the Grand Trunk. In 1855 a second gang saw was added. In 1858, another single saw and a gristmill with three runs of stones were installed. The first rotary saw came in 1860.

Yankee clippers were seen on every sea. The battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac marked the doom of wooden ships. With them slowly decayed a trade that had exercised the efforts of the best minds in Europe and America for three hundred years, the procurement of ship timber.

Born on a farm in Clinton, Maine, in 1821, William Wentworth Brown engaged in the manufacture of ship knees at Bangor in 1840. In 1850, he went into this business at Portland, where he resided for over sixty years. In 1868, he purchased the interest of J. B. Brown in the Berlin Mills Company, and, with Lewis T. Brown, also the interests of Messrs. Clemens, Bingham and Warren, thus starting the present line of control. At the age of 47, a period of life when some men retire from active business, Mr. W. W. Brown turned his best efforts from an honorable trade that was on the wane to a prospect among the bleak New Hampshire mountains, which must have seemed unusually barren to his contemporaries. He saw in it an opportunity that others did not see. He established the head office and wharf on the site of the present buildings at 404 Commercial Street, Portland. In the last few years this site has been so outgrown that some sales work formerly done at Portland has been removed to Boston. A large new office building is now being opened in Berlin.

The lumber business was expanded until in 1890, the daily production of 150,000 feet was six times that at the start. In 1888, the kyanizing plant was built for preserving spruce lumber. In 1897 the original mill was destroyed by fire, and a new mill was built with a capacity of 200,000 feet. In 1904, the window frame mill was built with an output of 2,000 frames a day. The second sawmill was burned in 1913, when the present concrete plant with a capacity of 150,000 feet was erected. Although of slightly less capacity than the



MR. W. W. BROWN

tempt of Thomas Green to utilize it in 1826. In the same year a group of Portland business men, J. B. Brown, Josiah S. Little, Nathan Winslow, and Hezekiah Winslow, formed a partnership under the name of H. Winslow and Company. They purchased an area of ground on the west bank of the Androscoggin River at Berlin, built a dam, and erected a sawmill, containing one gang and two single saws with a maximum daily capacity of about 25,000

The name, Berlin Mills Company, which prevailed for a full half century and is now perpetuated by the use of "Bermico" as a name for certain products, dates to 1866, when it was adopted by a partnership consisting of J. B. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Little, and Messrs. Clemens, Bingham, and Warren. Mr. Little had died, and the Winslows had sold their interests.

The Civil War changed the direction of New England endeavor. Before it

preceding one, it is much more efficient and secures its output with one band-saw instead of two. The reduction in capacity was due to the changed character of the demand for lumber in relation to that for pulp and paper.

In 1880, James W. Parker and Thomas Edwards became members of the Berlin Mills Co. and, together with W. W. Brown, Mrs. A. T. C. Davis, who had secured the Little interests, and the heirs of Lewis T. Brown formed the company. Later on, Mr. Parker bought out the L. T. Brown interests, while H. J. Brown and Thomas Edwards secured the Davis interests. The officers were: W. W. Brown, president; J. W. Parker, vice-president; Thomas Edwards, treasurer; and H. J. Brown, assistant treasurer and general superintendent.

The year, 1888, is an interesting one. In that year, the business of the Berlin

Mills Company had grown to such proportions that its organization was found to be cumbersome as a partnership, and was accordingly changed to a corporation. Mr. H. J. Brown became superintendent and was the first of the sons of Mr. W. W. Brown to reside in Berlin. The year also marked an important change in the character of the products, which had hitherto been limited to lumber.

At the time when Mr. W. W. Brown purchased the controlling interest in the Berlin Mills Company, paper was made almost entirely from rags, some admixture of straw and soda pulp from wood being used. Tilghman was developing the sulphite process at Manayunk, Penn., but it was not commercially practiced until 1887, owing to mechanical difficulties with the earlier equipment. A mill operating the simplest pulpmaking process was making

some mechanical pulpwood at Stockbridge, Mass., in March, 1867.

The operation of a pulp and paper proposition under the strain of intense competition requires cheap wood, adequate waterpower, good railroad facilities, good living conditions, and ability to manage. Possessed of all these essentials, the Berlin Mills Company started to make paper. The Riverside Groundwood Mill was erected in 1888 and eighteen grinders were originally installed. In 1891, a little down river and across from the first mill, the Riverside Paper Mill was built and equipped with two machines with a capacity of forty-two tons of newsprint a day. At the same time, the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company, of which Mr. Brown held the controlling interest, was built upon the east bank of the river to make chemical wood fibre. Its officers were: W. W. Brown, president; Aretas Blood, vice-president; T. P. Burgess, treasurer and general manager; and G. E. Burgess, superintendent. In 1892, the first newsprint paper was made, the groundwood coming from the Riverside Pulp Mill and the unbleached sulphite from the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company. In this year, Mr. Orton B. Brown moved to Berlin and became superintendent; two years later, he became general manager, when Mr. H. J. Brown removed to Portland to assume the duties of treasurer.

Seeing the market for a bleached wood pulp, the Company built in 1898 the first unit of the Electrochemical Plants, and was able to market lumber, groundwood, newsprint and both unbleached and bleached sulphite. The newsprint market being active, the Cascade Mill with four 164-inch machines was built, and in 1904 an added production of 200 tons of paper was put on the market. This was at the time not only the finest paper mill in existence, but also the largest self-contained unit making both of the raw pulps, as well as the finished product, at one plant. In 1906, the Berlin Mills Company bought out the Burgess interests in the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company and gradually increased the production to 400 tons per day, making it the largest chemical pulp mill in the world, the Electrochemical Plant being



ORIGINAL STORE—ABOUT 1870

enlarged to keep pace with the demands of the pulp mill. The building of the Electrochemical Plant was significant, in that it was a demonstration of the Company's policy to make for itself, what might be called its own secondary raw materials—a policy which was later illustrated by the creation of a plant at Cascade Mill to make the aluminum sulphate used in sizing the paper, a can factory to make containers for Kream Krisp, a press plant for the steel ends of its fibre cores and for the cabinets for its well-known Nibroc Kraft Towels, its Florida peanut plantation for the production of peanut oil used in its product, Kream Krisp, and other similar developments.

In the meantime, the Company's woodlands had very largely increased. Because of the location of some of this land on the St. Maurice River in Canada, it acquired the water power at La Tuque, Quebec, the last fee-simple water privilege granted in Canada, with an approximate head of 100 feet and a possible development of over 100,000 horse-power. To hold these rights, certain improvements were required to be made; and so in 1909, a partial development of the water-power was made. The present Kraft or Sulphate Pulp Mill was started, and the product was placed on the open market.

In 1910, kraft paper was being made in the Scandinavian countries, but was practically unknown in America. Seeing its possibilities, the Company commenced its manufacture at Riverside Mill, using the La Tuque pulp, and, in 1912, the entire production of the Riverside was kraft paper.

In 1912, the only clause in the Taft Reciprocity Bill which was accepted by both Canadian and U. S. Governments, went into effect, taking off the U. S. import duty on newsprint, and the newsprint market suffered a severe reverse. The Company had increased its production of kraft pulp at La Tuque, and it was decided to change the Cascade Mill entirely from newsprint to kraft paper. A start was made on one machine in 1914; and, by 1917, all were making kraft paper. At the present time, this is one of the largest kraft mills in the world, having a production

of 200 tons per day, making nine per cent. of all the kraft paper produced in North America. Its product, Nibroc Kraft, is the recognized standard for quality the country over. In addition to that part used as wrapping paper, as we know it, a large amount goes to converting companies, which make it into gummed tape, tire wrappings, envelopes, twisting paper used in the furniture trade, water-proofing paper, etc. The Cascade Mill maintains a first-class printing plant, which offers a special service in the preparation of distinctive wrappers for users of Nibroc Kraft.

Having started the manufacture of kraft paper at the Riverside Mill, it was found that a considerable market existed for bond papers, made from sulphite pulp. As there was a slight excess of pulp production available, at the Burgess plant, one machine at the

Riverside was used to make this new paper. The manufacture and conversion of the special kraft paper for Nibroc Kraft Towels also centered at the Riverside. In the last year, it has been found expedient to make some runs of towel paper on the large machines at the Cascade Mill. A roll of paper from one of these machines will make 132,000 towels.

The machinery used in paper making is of a heavy type, some of the large rolls in the paper machine weighing fifteen tons each, a whole machine weighing over 500 tons. A large amount of power is necessarily used, over 40,000 electrical horsepower being required by the Berlin plants, in addition to the nearly 20,000 steam horsepower needed in cooking and drying.

Up to 1908, such changes as were made were in the line of principal products, first the addition of pulp, then



EARLY PICTURE OF THE COMPANY HOUSE. ONE OF THE OLDEST FRAME HOUSES NOW STANDING IN BERLIN



SCANDINAVIAN VILLAGE—ABOUT 1890

newsprint, and then the replacement of newsprint with kraft. No by-products were produced although several were under consideration. In 1908, however, the Caustic Soda Plant was built. Its success encouraged the Company to find other ways to increase the production of caustic.

To digress for a moment, it may perhaps be of interest to explain, in a general way, how the various products so far referred to are made. Lumber and its products need no explanation; but some of the others are less well known. The mechanical process is the simplest known method of making wood pulp. The spruce or fir logs are cut into two-foot bolts, and the bark is removed by tumbling a quantity of bolts together in a rotating steel cylinder. The cleaned bolts are placed in a grinder, in which they are forced by hydraulic pressure against a large rotating grindstone, the surface of which is suitably scored to increase the grinding action. In making sulphite pulp, the wood is prepared by cutting into four-foot lengths, removing the bark, and cutting into chips. This last is done on a powerful machine, having heavy knives placed radially in a revolving disc. These knives cut at an angle of about 45 degrees with the grain. The chips are run into large, steel pressure-

tanks or digesters which are very carefully lined with acid-resisting bricks, laid in a special cement. Here they are steamed or cooked under 90 pounds' pressure in the presence of an acid made by passing the fumes from burning sulphur over limestone in the presence of water. This acid is very corrosive in nature; and all the pumps, piping, and digester fittings in contact with the acid, must be of a special bronze composition.

In making sulphate pulp, the wood is prepared and chipped as in making sulphite and is cooked in welded steel digesters, in the presence of a solution originally made by mixing sulphate of soda (commonly called salt cake) with lime. This liquid does not attack iron or steel, so that no lining of the digester is necessary. An efficient recovery system is provided so that the spent liquor may be rejuvenated and used again.

Bleached sulphite is made by treating the raw fibre with either chlorine gas or bleach (a solution of chlorine in milk-of-lime), which oxidizes the coloring matter and leaves the pulp snow-white. The chlorine is made by electrolysis, which consists in passing a direct electrical current through a solution of common salt in what is known as an electrolytic cell. The salt breaks up, chlorine, caustic soda, and hydrogen being produced in certain definite proportions, according to their molecular weights, and coming off at various parts of the cell.

From the original sawmill plant, buying its logs wherever it could get them on the upper Androscoggin, to the present Brown Company and its subsidiaries, is a long step. Throughout this development, the essential character of the enterprise remains unchanged—that is, it has converted trees



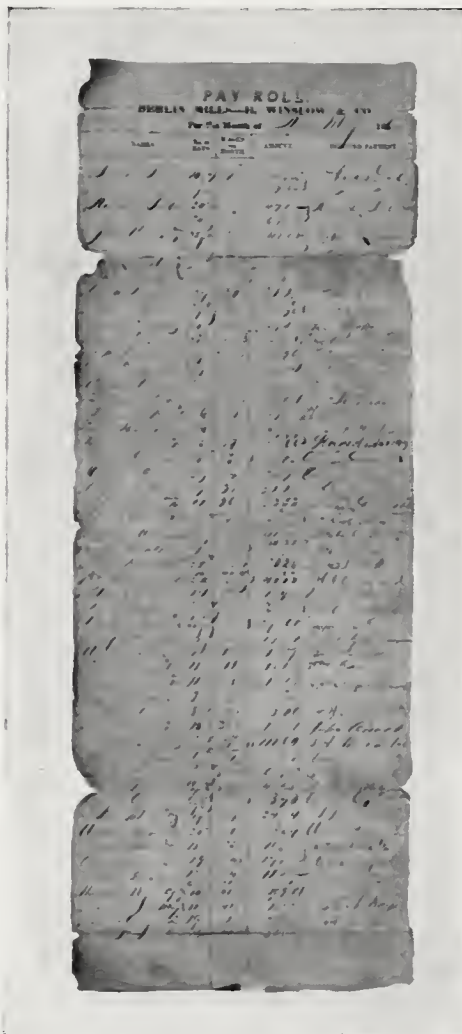
SCANDINAVIAN VILLAGE—1927

into pulp and lumber as primary objects; and all of its products are allied directly to these and have been brought along logically and conservatively.

The electrolytic cell produces over a pound of caustic soda for each pound of chlorine made. Now Brown Company White Mountain Brand Caustic Soda was always much in demand from 1908, when it ceased to flow to the river, but no increased quantity of it could be marketed, unless a means of utilizing more bleach could be found. Search was made for other products which require chlorine as a raw material. As a result plants were built to make chloroform (1909), which is useful in purest grades for anæsthesia, and in lower grades for dry cleaning and other solvent purposes; sulphur chlorides (1917), red and yellow, of value in making military poison gas, vulcanizing rubber by the cold process, making factis or artificial rubber, and reacting with carbon bisulphide to form carbon tetrachloride; carbon tetrachloride (1918), which is consumed in dry cleaning and in portable fire-extinguishers of the Pyrene type; liquid chlorine (1921), which is used in water purification, bleaching and sewage disposal; and calcium arsenate (1924), which is required by the cotton grower in districts infested by the boll weevil and army worm. This series of projects also involved the construction of an electric furnace for making carbon bisulphide (1917), from charcoal and sulphur.

In 1914, a plant was built to utilize the last unused by-product of the Electrochemical Plants, hydrogen. This hydrogen had always been allowed to escape into the atmosphere, where it speedily disappeared, but on the completion of the Kream Krisp Plant the hydrogen was brought into contact with vegetable oils in the presence of a catalyzer and hardened the oils to a consistency like that of lard or butter, and allowed them to be used as a shortening or frying agent in all kinds of domestic cookery. The plant was later closed by an injunction obtained by one of the Company's competitors, but after the matter had been carried through the various courts of appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States finally decided in the Company's favor. In

this connection it is interesting to note that for a number of years this was the only patent case that the Supreme Court was willing to hear, and also that Charles Evans Hughes was one of the attorneys who handled the case for the Company. Owing to uncertainty of the supply of raw material, the plant has not been in operation since the decision in the Company's favor, but a source of peanut oil is being developed



AN EARLY PAY ROLL

on the Florida Plantation at Shawano, so that when this is in production a plentiful supply of oil is assured.

During the Great War, about 80% of the Company's products were for war purposes ranging from airplane-spruce requirements to chloroform. It was at this time that the present fibre-conduit plant was built, the original purpose which led to its construction being to make powder containers for the 6-inch

guns. After the war, the plant was idle for a time and later started to make fibre conduit, used to carry underground electric cables. Such is the excellence of this material that it has found a market all over the country as well as in Europe, a full trainload of Bermico Fibre Conduit being recently shipped to Spain.

In 1917, the Berlin Mills Company experienced certain difficulties in marketing its products, owing to prejudice in domestic and many foreign quarters against anything that savored of Germany. The Company decided to change the name to Brown Company. On Nov. 30, 1917, all of the business previously carried on by the Berlin Mills Company and the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company came under the name of Brown Company. The business in Canada is now done by the Brown Corporation, which succeeded the organizations known as Fitzgerald Land & Lumber Co. and Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Co.

One of the newest products to be put in the market is Alpha Fibre, a unique material characterized by an extraordinarily high content of alpha cellulose. This brings it into the field formerly completely occupied by cotton fibres, and it is now used largely as a substitute for rags in paper making, and for cotton linters in the manufacture of rayon, and for nitrating plants producing celluloid and its allied products. One use in papermaking is in the manufacture of vulcanizing water-leaf, which when treated with zinc chloride, becomes the so-called "hard fibre" used in electrical insulation, radio work, car wheels, automobile timing gears, etc. It is also finding a place in the manufacture of artificial leather and absorbent specialties. In order to control its products which are sold to outside converters, the Brown Company operates a laboratory nitration unit and a semi-commercial rayon plant. It has also built a 44-inch experimental paper machine, which will perform a similar service for users of paper grades of pulp.

The very latest developments in the field of improved fibres are Nibroc Duracel Fibre and Nibroc Wytek Fibre. Duracel has been evolved to take the

place of hemp and jute in the manufacture of electrical insulating paper, sandpaper, and superior tag, envelope, and bag papers. Wytek makes papers of superior color and strength.

As the result of its experimental work on artificial leather, Brown Company has just begun to seek a market for its Onco Inner Soles, which were shown for the first time at the Seventh Annual Boston Shoe Style Show, Jan. 2-4 of this year.

While the manufacturing program of the Company has progressed with wonderful speed, the other departments of the business have gone on at a corresponding rate. The woodland resources have been constantly augmented both in the U. S. and Canada until the Company now controls the wood on a territory of four million acres, or more than six thousand square miles. Over thirty boats of various sizes are a part of the woodlands equipment, the last one acquired being an ocean-going steamer, used to transport pulpwood from the Company's limits at Bersinis on the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the car-loading plant at Quebec, a distance of 185 miles. More than 800 standard-gauge freight cars, the larger part in pulpwood service, are owned and operated by its subsidiary company, the Berlin Mills Railroad, which is recognized as a "Common Carrier" by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men are needed in the woods to produce the 400 thousand cords of wood used every year by the mills, and the supplies necessary for them and for the mechanical equipment used vary in character all the way from condensed milk to Diesel engines. During the past sixty years, the Woods Department has been developed with the same careful attention as the manufacturing departments. Its successive managers have been Lewis T. Brown, 1868-1886; James T. Parker, 1886-1892; O. B. Brown, 1892-1899; and W. R. Brown, 1899-date. Montague Brown was assistant manager in 1907-1908, and D. P. Brown filled this position from 1909 to 1911.

In 1919, Brown Company established its forest nursery in an ideal location, on the north shore of beautiful Cup-suptic Lake, near Oquossoc, Maine.

Originally its purpose was to supply a quarter of a million transplants yearly for the Company's reforestation projects. To-day, its annual product totals four million coniferous trees. Its sales list for this spring includes white pine, Scotch pine, red pine, Mugho pine, Austrian pine, jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, Colorado blue spruce, Engelmann spruce, balsam fir and white cedar.

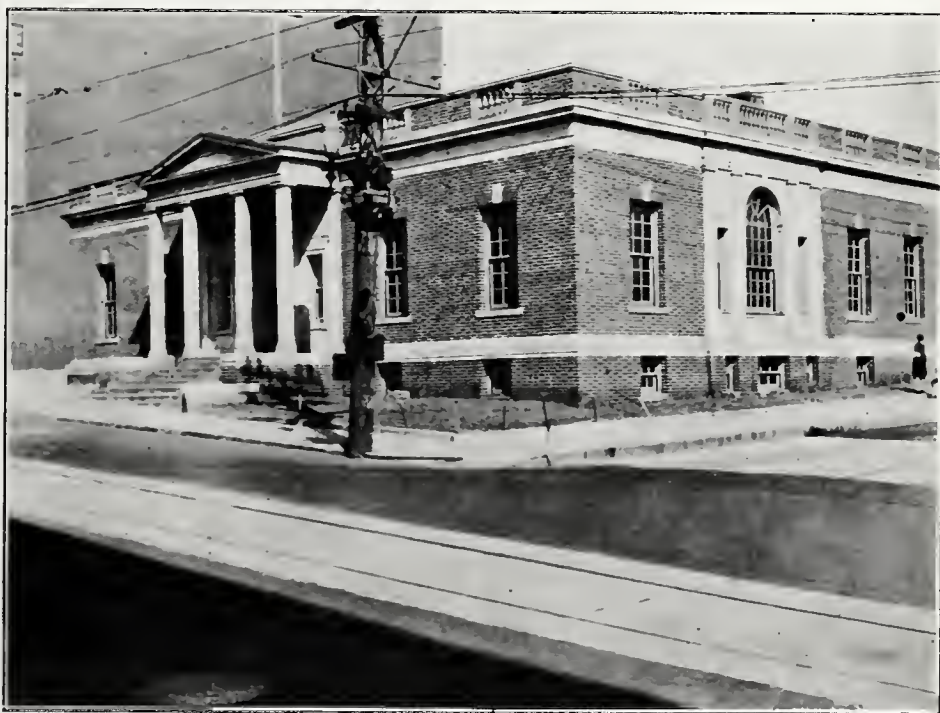
In order to find a market for the hardwood timber, which covers its cut-over lands before the appearance of new coniferous growth, Brown Company has developed a product called "Kemwal." By means of a suitable chemical treatment, the original hardwood gains in strength and in resistance to rot, and takes on the appearance of genuine walnut.

All through its long career, the Company has had an enviable reputation for fair dealing and for the excellence of its products. Every effort is constantly being made to maintain and if possible improve upon this position. A research laboratory, manned by nearly one hundred men, is entirely employed on problems of control and future development, and competent engineering staffs are maintained at Berlin, Quebec, and La Tuque.

The management is vested in the Brown family, four brothers and their sons, being personally in charge of everything connected with its operation. There is no problem of absentee management. The present officers are: President, H. J. Brown; Vice-President and Treasurer, O. B. Brown; Assistant Treasurer, W. R. Brown; and D. P. Brown.

Sales offices are maintained in the larger cities of the country, and from these radiate the lines of approach to all possible users of the Company's products.

It is an organization national in scope. With the character and ability of the men back of it, the enthusiastic interest of its employees, and the high standard which its products must attain before they are allowed to pass to the market, it is not surprising that the modest sawmill started in the backwoods of New Hampshire seventy-seven years ago has grown into a nationally known organization, its manufacturing operations reaching from the snows of Canada to the sands of Florida, enlisting the efforts of nearly nine thousand men, and with a list of assets amounting to over 75 millions of dollars.



FEDERAL POST OFFICE AT BERLIN. BUILT IN 1917

The International Paper Company

SINCE 1898, when the International Paper Company took over Glen Mill from the Glen Manufacturing Company, Berlin has benefited, to a large extent, by the steady employment of several hundreds of employees in the manufacture of ground wood, sulphite and paper of different grades. The Glen Mill has run practically continuously, with a large payroll, thus making itself a valuable asset to the city.

The International Paper Company is the second largest taxpayer in the city. The taxes paid for the year, 1928, amounted to \$70,895.45.

Few residents of Berlin realize the vast extent of the operations of this great organization. It might be interesting to give a short resume of the various branches of the paper and pulp industry in which it is interested. Under the able constructive program of the officers and directors, headed by President Archibald R. Graustein, the International Paper & Power Company controls the resources of 21½ millions acres of woodlands, situated in the United States and Canada.

The company owns and operates 43 pulp and paper mills, 22 hydro-electric plants, with others under construction, 13 saw mills and barking plants, as well as several other mills for the manufacture of leatherboard, fibre board and envelopes. At Minto, N. B., it owns and operates a coal mine. For the transportation of its export newsprint paper, the International owns three freight steamships, which ply from the coast-line mills, such as three Rivers, P. Q., and Cornerbrook, Newfoundland.

From the above statements, it will be seen that the local plant, the Glen Mill, is only a very small part of the largest paper company in the world. As a staple industry, however, it has added much to the growth and prosperity of Berlin.

The local management is under the



GLEN MILL OF INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

able administration of F. R. Hyatt, manager, and J. S. Gibb, agent. The former has had considerable experience in the paper industry as assistant manager of the Three Rivers Mill before his recent coming to Berlin. The latter has been a resident here since April, 1916, when he was transferred from Watertown, N. Y. He has a record of 27 years' service with the International Paper Company. He has been active in nearly every enterprise for the betterment of the city.

The employees of the Glen Mill have the privilege of becoming stockholders in the company. A great number have taken advantage of this offer and are now shareholders of preferred stock, paying a dividend of 7% as well as an additional bonus, based on their years of service.

In addition to the privileges stated above, the International Paper Company maintains an insurance system,

covering death and disability, by which 90% of its employees are protected. At the Glen Mill there is a safety and sanitation supervisor, as well as two trained registered nurses, with well-equipped first-aid rooms. Their services are free of charge not only to employees at the mill but also to their families in the homes of our community.

The land, where stands the Young Men's Christian Association building, and a large part of the athletic field, are owned by the International Paper Company, which donates the use of them for the welfare of the citizens of Berlin.

For many years, the Glen Mill manufactured newsprint entirely; but, for several years past, various grades of paper, such as catalogue, specialties, half-tone book and other special grades have been produced. Shipments of the local products go all over the country.

One outstanding feature of the Glen

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Mill is its possession of valuable water power. It is especially important since the International Paper & Power Company is making rapid strides all over the continent in its expanding development of hydro-electric power. It is probable that some time in the future,

Berlin will be hooked up through the local plant with major power lines, supplying power and light to a large territory in New England.

During the past 25 years, many changes have been made in the various

mills of the local plant. Returning to the Centennial Celebration, old residents will be interested, no doubt, in comparing the Glen Mill as it now stands to the old Glen Manufacturing Company's plant of the past.



VIEW OF GLEN MILL WITH Y. M. C. A. BRIDGE IN FOREGROUND AND THE NORTHERN PEAKS OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS IN BACKGROUND

The Churches of Berlin

IN religion, considerable interest was shown in the early days of Berlin.

With them, the pioneers had brought two books—and that for which they stood—the Bible and the “New England Primer.” As Harry Green once wrote, “They didn’t need the prod of priest or pastor to keep up their religious faith.”

Meetings were held at the different houses with more or less regularity. Samuel Wheeler was noted as a preacher, while Thomas Wheeler, a Methodist, and Benjamin Bean, a Free Will Baptist, conducted prayer meetings. For a long time, Berlin was without regular services and a special place of meeting.

On the first Sunday in June, 1836, a Sunday school was opened with Samuel Blodgett, superintendent. Thomas Wheeler and Benjamin Bean alternated each week in the opening and the closing sessions. The Bible was the text book; and the pupils learned chapters by rote. Later, prayer meetings were held each Sunday after the school closed.

In 1837, Thomas Wheeler, Jr., a licensed preacher in the Free Will Denomination, moved from Milan Hill, where he had been since 1832 and exchanged farms with William Evans (part of the Horn farm). Together with Elijah Griffith, another licensed preacher, who came to Berlin that same year, he proved to be a powerful factor in the religious thought of his day.

During the years, 1853-54, H. Winslow & Co. made the upper part of its store into a hall, seating 250 people. This hall was used for religious purposes.

About 1856, through the efforts of James Lord, superintendent of H. Winslow Mills, an Adventist, Reverend L. L. Howard, West Portland, Me., came here for several services.

Four years later, Father Noiseaux, a Roman Catholic priest from Lancaster, used to come and visit Roman Catholics

three and four times a year.

In 1870-1871, Reverend Mr. Noyes, a Methodist minister from Milan, organized a Sunday School with John Wilson as its first superintendent. It met in the Berlin Mills hall, over the store of H. Winslow & Co.

From these beginnings may be traced the churches in Berlin today.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST

In 1876, the Reverend A. J. Benedict of Gorham began to hold services in Berlin. In that year, he invited the citizens to meet with him at Berlin Mills hall to consider the organization of a Congregational Church. Then, there was established the first organization in town.

The new society had twenty-three charter members. Through their zealous efforts it grew rapidly.

Nov. 22, 1877, a council of the Congregational churches of Lancaster, Gorham, N. H., Bethel, Gilead, Oxford, Rumford, Andover, South Paris, Lewis-

ton and Portland, Me., voted, “That persons (in Berlin) examined be formed into a church upon the basis of the submitted articles of faith.” This was the first regular, organized church of which there is any record in Berlin.

June 27, 1881, the Parish of the Church of Christ was organized with W. W. Brown, chairman; C. E. Oleson, clerk; J. W. Parker, treasurer and collector; J. D. Duke, Franklin Wheeler, and John Wilson, executive committee.

In 1882, work of erecting the present Congregational Church of Christ was started. July 22, 1883, the building was dedicated.

The bell was installed in 1885. In 1904 the late W. W. Brown, who was a large and liberal benefactor from the beginning, gave the pipe organ.

The Reverend Mr. Benedict resigned in 1882. His successors were: The Reverends Albert Donnell, 1883-85; S. L. Bowler, 1885-90; Henry Wheaten and William Coburn, 1890-93; J. B. Carruthers, 1893-1901; R. C. Flagg,



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST

1901-5; W. F. Slade, 1905-08; E. W. Moore, 1908-27; H. C. Stallard, 1927-

STE. ANNE'S PARISH

The first Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Isidore Noisieux, pastor of Lancaster, in 1867. At first, he came once a year, later, every month. Father Noisieux was succeeded in 1876 by the Reverend Father Charland. In 1881, the Reverend Father Gorman was named pastor of St. Anne's Church. The first year he built a church which was dedicated within twelve months of his arrival.

The first Franco-American pastor was the Reverend N. Cournoyer who arrived in 1885 and remained 14 years. During his administration he finished the church, built a sacristy and a presbytery, opened classes in the basement of the church and a little later he built a convent and a school. He then invited the Sisters of the Presentation of Mary, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, to take the direction of the school. At the death of Reverend Father Cournoyer in 1899, the Reverend Louis M. Laplante was named pastor.

In April, the old church was moved to the site it still occupies and transformed into a school where the lower grades still function. July 1, 1899, the contractor, M. H. Roy of Lewiston, began the work for the new church. The ceremony of blessing the corner stone of the new edifice took place August 19, 1900. The Right Reverend G. A. Guertin, D. D., bishop of the diocese, officiated. May 6, 1901, the first Mass was celebrated in the new temple. Two weeks later, Sunday, May 12, was celebrated the first High Mass. The Reverend L. M. Laplante, pastor, officiated, the Reverend Father Gauthier acting as deacon, and the Reverend J. A. Roy as sub-deacon.

On Sept. 30, 1909, the venerable pastor, Reverend Father L. M. Laplante, was transferred to St. George's parish, Manchester. The same day, his successor, Reverend C. J. Paradis, arrived.

The attention of this zealous prelate was at once turned to the parochial school which lacked both capacity and equipment to accommodate the ever-increasing population. On May 2, 1910, a contract was signed between the

Reverend C. J. Paradis and Mr. J. B. Gilbert to build a parochial school. In Sept., 1911, the new school, under the name of St. Regis Academy, was ready to welcome the rising population.

In July, 1926, Reverend Father Paradis' failing health obliged him to retire from active life.

In the summer of 1926, the Reverend J. A. Trudel, D. D., administrator of the parish after the resignation of the Reverend C. J. Paradis, found it urgent

to make certain very expensive repairs both in the foundation and in the cupola of the parish church—these completed, the interior of this beautiful edifice was the object of his solicitude.

In 1927, the painter's brush touched every nook and corner where an atom of dust might dare to penetrate. In 1928, two rich offerings, "The Descent from the Cross," and the statue of the "Little Flower"—both gifts of pious parishioners completed Father Trudel's



STE. ANNE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

work, making Ste. Anne's Church, Berlin, one of the most beautiful temples in New England.

On Dec. 16, 1928, the Reverend J. Melancon took charge of this flourishing parish on which there is no debt. The new pastor's attention will be turned at once towards the old church which after rendering faithful service for well nigh half a century must again yield its place—this time to a new school.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

From 1867 to 1886, occasional services were conducted by the Reverends George W. Quinby, B. K. Russ, Zenas Thompson and A. S. Bosserman. In the latter year, a Universalist organization was formed. The church building on Exchange Street, erected on land given by Daniel Green, was dedicated in the summer of 1887 by the Reverend C. A. Hayden. At first the Reverend B. K. Russ held services; but the first settled pastor was the Reverend John B. Eastman, whose pastorate extended from 1889 to 1891. Services were held for a short time after Mr. Eastman left, under the Reverends J. B. F. Fisher, and B. V. Brunning. From 1894 to 1897, no regular services were conducted. During this period, the Episcopalians, the Methodists, and the

Baptists, in turn, held their meetings in this building.

In 1897, the Reverend Isabella S. MacDuff became the pastor. She remained until 1906. The ministers since then have been the Reverends S. O. Tanborg, 1906-1909; F. C. Leining, 1909-

1912; W. B. Watson, 1912-14; H. W. Haynes, 1918-20; F. H. Billington, about 1921-22; W. S. Abbott, 1923-25; and J. B. Reardon, 1926-27.

In 1918, the building was sold to the Jewish people who rebuilt it. They now use it as a synagogue.

After the church building was sold, a home on School Street was purchased and remodeled. It is known as the "Community House." Services were held there more or less regularly. No regular services are being held by this society at the present time.

The Ladies Universalist Circle, organized April 14, 1883, the second oldest women's organization in town, still has meetings.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

May 16, 1887, the Reverend A. P. Rygh, Portland, Me., came here for the purpose of establishing a Lutheran society among the Swedish and Norwegian people of this rapidly growing township. He formed a church with 150 charter members.

The first board of trustees was: Erick Ericksen, P. A. Gade, A. P. Bergquist, Hans Oleson, H. S. Hellum, N. A. Ericksen (recording secretary), and H. E. Oleson (treasurer).



ST. BARNABAS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH



ST. PAUL'S SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

Two years after the organization of this church, its members decided that they required a building. The corner stone was laid Aug. 31, 1889; and May 17, 1895, the church was formally dedicated. In 1902, the parsonage was built.

During the pastorate of the Reverend J. J. Hjortaas, 1904-1909, the vestry was built. Space was provided for a library of about 1000 volumes in the Swedish and Norwegian languages, the gift of Mrs. H. J. Brown, Portland.

In 1927, the entire interior of the church was rebuilt. New seats and new fixtures were added.

The first permanent minister of St. Paul's was the Reverend J. H. Laurence, 1887-94. His successors were the Reverends S. N. Garmoe, 1894-99; J.

T. Burseth, 1899-1902; A. J. Hammer, 1902-04; J. J. Hjortaas, 1904-09; J. J. Haarvei, 1909-14; Mr. Hvistendal, 1914-15; J. A. Lillehei, 1915-24; J. L. Redal, 1924-28; and J. C. Herre, 1929-.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH

In 1888, the Reverend William Hines was sent by the Rt. Rev. William W. Niles, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, to work for the religious interests of the people in Coos County. June 10, he held his first meeting in Berlin in the Universalist Church on Exchange Street. The Reverend Mr. Hines was followed by the Reverend Herbert Mitchell. He served the church from 1888 to 1891.

The present church edifice, a gift

from Mr. Henry H. Furbish, was dedicated in 1889. In this building, the first pipe organ in Berlin was installed December, 1893.

Father Mitchell was followed by the Reverends James Goodwin, 1891-95; W. B. MacMaster, 1895-97; W. P. Ladd, 1897-1902; G. B. Wood, J. G. Evans, and E. W. Jewell, 1903-04; F. S. Cline, 1905-09; P. M. Wood, 1909-17; C. B. Bascom, 1917-18; H. S. Wood, 1918-21; Maxwell Ganter, 1922-25; L. W. Hodder, 1925-.

The organization has continued to grow rapidly in numbers. It now is planning to erect a new building, needed for many years.

ST. KIERAN'S CHURCH

For some years, Irish and French Roman Catholics worshipped together in Ste. Anne's Church. As time passed, however, the church was found to be too small for the growing congregation. It was also difficult and awkward for the priests to make the different nationalities understand their sermons.

These were probably the reasons why the Reverend E. D. Mackey, the present pastor, determined to break away from Ste. Anne's and to help the Irish secure funds to build their own church. With remarkable foresight, Father Mackey selected a location which, at the time, seemed strange indeed. It was virtually a "bog in the wilderness"; but with the growth of the city his wisdom has been proved, for St. Kieran's has one of the finest sites within the entire town.

The corner stone of the church was laid June 10, 1894. September 24th of that year, the first services were held in the basement, as the construction of the upper part of the structure had just been started. May 30, 1895, the building was dedicated by Bishop Bradley. Music was furnished by the Cathedral Choir of Manchester.

This church, which is considered one of the most beautiful in New England, cost over \$65,000. The installation of a fine pipe organ in 1898 was a much appreciated addition. The parish has also a presbytery, a home for the Sisters of Mercy, and a school.



ST. KIERAN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



MT. FORIST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

METHODIST CHURCH

The exact date when Methodism was brought to Berlin is not known, because some of the earliest settlers were of that faith. In 1888, the Reverend Mr. Nixon of the Maine Conference held meetings in the various homes. Later, as the attendance at the meetings increased, they moved to Music Hall, then to a hall in the Day Block on Main Street. As the Berlin and Gorham churches were united, the Reverend Mr. Merrill came to Berlin regularly and held services Sunday afternoons. Eagle Hall was used as the place of worship. When Berlin separ-

ated from Gorham in 1893, the Reverend M. B. Greenhalgh conducted services in the Universalist Church, and later in the Whitney Opera House, which was often called "Epworth Hall."

In 1894, it was felt that the society could afford a building of its own. October 2, 1895, the present church was dedicated. After this an Epworth League was started.

Since 1894, there have been a number of modern improvements. A pipe organ has been installed, a parsonage purchased, and the choir loft enlarged. This year, the vestry has been painted and remodeled.

The following clergymen have occupied the pastorate since 1895: the Reverends F. C. Potter, 1895-97; A. T. Craig, 1897-1900; William Wood, 1900-03; C. C. Whidden, 1903-04; J. A. Weed, 1904-06; D. C. Abbott, 1906-07; Felix Powell, 1907-13; H. G. McLaughlin, 1915-21; M. J. Smith, 1921-29; G. E. Edgett, 1929-.

BAPTIST CHURCH

At the request of W. S. Clinch, the State Committee of the Baptist Denomination sent to Berlin the Reverend Albert S. Stowell, who founded the first Baptist Church of Berlin, March 16, 1896. Twenty-one persons comprised the charter members.

The first meeting was held on Easter Sunday of that year. The first baptisms were in the Androscoggin River at Berlin Mills. During the first four years, worship was held in various places; first, the vestry of the Universalist Church, later, in Cote's Hall.

The first meeting in the present church was on April 15, 1900. The baptistry was used for the first time. August 22, 1903. Many people had united with the church previous to that date, but all admissions had been by letter.

A roll of pastors, in charge of the Baptist Church from its beginning, reads thus: the Reverends Mr. Stowell, 1896-1904; J. W. Tingley, 1904-08; H. E. Buffum, 1908-10; W. W. Fellows, 1911-17; R. L. Kimball, 1917-21; A. N. Chandler, 1921-26; and G. A. Everett, 1926-.

NORWEGIAN METHODIST

In January, 1898, the Reverend J. C. Anderson, Concord, Mass., came to Berlin for the purpose of establishing a church for his countrymen. Within a year, he was successful in his undertaking. Eight charter members formed the nucleus from which the thriving church of today has grown.

The following summer, Mr. J. P. Field, a student at Northwestern University, came to the field. His labors met with splendid success. Mr. P. M. Peterson, also a student, succeeded Mr. Field. In 1899, Reverend B. B. Nordseth became pastor and immediately started a movement to build a church.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

He was successful in this undertaking. When the Reverend G. M. Gunderson, the next pastor, arrived in Berlin, the building was nearly complete. Nov. 5, 1900, it was dedicated.

The Reverend Mr. Gunderson was succeeded by the following: the Reverends A. M. Hansen, 1902-05; C. F. Nilsen, 1906-13; J. P. Inderslew, 1913-17; E. G. Conrad, 1917-20; C. F. Nilsen, 1920-23; F. G. Fenjon, 1923-25; H. G. Hansen, 1925-27; R. Kjlshal, 1927; A. D. Stein, 1928-.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

In February, 1908, a few people decided to meet each week to read the Christian Science Lesson Sermons. These meetings began on March 1 and were held in private homes until October 6, of the same year, when a permanent organization was formed.

For the next five years, the members met in rooms in the Steinfeld Block on Main Street. There a Sunday school was organized, a reading room was opened, and a little later Wednesday evening meetings were started. Oct. 1,

1911, the meeting place was changed to the Miles Block, where rooms were arranged for the sole use of the society.

A few years later, a building lot was purchased at the corner of Main and Tenth Streets. In the fall of 1927, a church building was started. This edifice was dedicated on February 5, 1928. Services are now held there.

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

Before the Russian inhabitants of Berlin had a place of worship of their own, services were held in St. Barnabas Church.

The possibility of a church edifice was first suggested by the Reverend Mr. Gregoriff of Roxbury, Mass. When the Reverend Arcady Piotrowsky came to Berlin, he was most energetic in his efforts to make this possibility a reality. Father Piotrowsky, Mr. Jacob Conon, who was chosen first warden, and a committee of the Russian men of the city. Messrs. Zolnerchich, Mazurick, Sniggir, Leonovich, and others, worked untiringly to secure sufficient funds to make this possible. Through their efforts and the deeply appreciated assistance of Mr. O. B. Brown, the new house of worship, The Church of the Resurrection, was consecrated on Oct. 10, 1915, by Bishop Evdokeem Meshevsky.

The successors of Father Piotrowsky were: the Reverends John Zhitinsky, John Dorsh, Stephen Lucas, Matthew Stepahin, John Puhatsky, Daniel Gile-



NORWEGIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

vich, Basile Pauloff, and Nikita Grass. Father Piotrowsky returned two years ago. Last fall, he was succeeded by the Reverend Inna Kibikoff.

BETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION

In 1890, the first official Jewish service was held in the Hodgdon Block. Later the services were held at the home of Hyman Lewis, while on high holidays, the people worshipped in Buckley and Pickford Halls, Mechanic Street.

By the action of L. L. Freedman, Myers Epstein, Moses Brown, R. B. Lewis, Charles Brody, Nathan Abramson and others, on Nov. 4, 1915, a charter was secured from the state and Beth Israel—The House of Israel—came into existence. Oct. 18, 1918, the Universalist Church was purchased for a synagogue. In a few years, the congregation was able to pay the mortgage.

The first officers were: President, L. L. Freedman; secretary, R. B. Lewis. The rabbis who have served Beth Israel are: H. L. Green, David Aaronson, Max Hoffman, Hyman Sharfman, Robert Band, and the present one, Solomon

Segal who came to Berlin in 1925.

Present officers are: Hyman Davis, president; Myers Reisner, secretary, and Samuel Evans, treasurer.

GUARDIAN ANGEL CHURCH

The Guardian Angel Church, formed by a division of Ste. Anne's parish, was authorized Aug. 15, 1917, when the Right Reverend G. A. Guertin assigned the Reverend Father Leclerc to this pastorate.

From Sept., 1917, to June, 1918, week day services were held in a small building at the corner of Grafton and Champlain Streets. The Sunday services were conducted in City Hall. During this period, the present church building and the rectory were under construction. The bishop of the diocese dedicated the church in June, 1918. The people of the parish worked untiringly to make this program of construction possible. Mrs. Francis Seguin proved an exceptionally capable leader in this undertaking.

The Reverend Father Leclerc was succeeded in December, 1921, by the Reverend O. F. Bousquet. He has proved a wise and efficient leader, for the parish has prospered remarkably.

The present church is but a temporary chapel. The parishioners hope that in the near future it will be possible to build a new edifice at the corner of Coos and Sullivan Streets.



GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION

THE SALVATION ARMY

December, 1886, the Salvation Army began its work in Berlin under the direction of a Captain Talmadge and his wife. In 1889, it erected a building on Pleasant Street, which seated 300 people. (It is now occupied by the Berlin Second Hand Store.)

In 1915, meetings were held in the old Music Hall, Mechanic Street, (now Bell Block). About 1922, the Army conducted services in the old City Hall, later in the Buckley Block. About 1924, it erected its present building on Green Street.

Successors to Captain Talmadge

were: Captains Craft; (1892) Sprague, Oleson, Edwards, Hurls, Reid, Diebing, Weller, Miller, Richardson, Bradbury, Humphrey, Schmidt, Doughty, Ogilve, Sullivan, Yattaw, Simons, Atkinson, Todhunter, and Huson. The present officers are: Captain Eva Waldron and Lieutenants Holden and Bryan.



BETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION

BERLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The largest musical organization in the city is the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, established, financed and directed by Doctor E. R. B. McGee, life-long resident of this community. The first concert was given at the Albert Theatre, Sunday evening, April 25, 1926. For the three succeeding years, a similar concert has been given each year.

The concerts were given for the benefit of some worthy object in the city, namely the St. Louis Hospital; the Building Fund of St. Barnabas Church; the Junior High School, for buying orchestral instruments; and the American Legion Building Fund.

The orchestra consists of about fifty members, anyone in the city being eligible to join, who has the ability and desire to give it his best efforts. The rehearsals are held every Sunday afternoon, at the orchestra room of the Berlin High School, beginning about Nov. 1, and keeping up until the concert is given, generally the last of April.

The programs contain only the best compositions of our older and modern composers. Each year one symphony has been played. The ones already given are: "The Fifth" by Beethoven; "The New World" by Dvorak; "The

Unfinished" by Shubert; and "The Surprise" by Haydn.

Every program has contained numbers by one or two soloists, either local artists or artists from other cities. And

by way of variation, there have been included numbers in the nature of tableaux or chorus. It has been the object of Dr. McGee to acquaint both the members of the orchestra, and the



GUARDIAN ANGEL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



BERLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

audiences, with the best musical compositions, and to put the orchestra on a sound musical and, in time, financial basis, so that there may be handed down to the city of Berlin a fine Symphony Orchestra.

ST. LOUIS HOSPITAL

In 1904, the late Reverend Louis M. Laplante, Pastor of Saint Anne's Church, recognized the urgent need of a general hospital to care for the sick of this community. He at once began negotiations with the Order of the Sisters of Charity, located at the Hotel-Dieu, St. Hyacinthe, P. Q. Coming to Berlin in 1905, Reverend Sister Perras and several other sisters took over the operation and management of the hospital.

Four years later, St. Louis Hospital was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hampshire and became a definite unit of the Order of the Sisters of Charity. At this time, the hospital had accommodations for fifteen patients: twelve ward patients and three private rooms. It now accommo-

dates sixty-three patients: 47 ward and semi-ward patients, 13 in private rooms and three in private rooms with bath. There is urgent need for increased capacity.

Since that time, there has been added a modern operating and sterilizing room, together with a second operating room for minor cases, and complete and modern X-Ray equipment, under the direction of a physician and skilled technician. The clinical laboratory is complete in its equipment and has facilities for carrying on the work of microscopical, bacteriological, and pathological examinations, blood and urine chemistry, serological and basal metabolism, under the supervision of a skilled technician. There are also a physio-therapy equipment with modern apparatus, and a new emergency and accident department, on the first floor, of sufficient size and equipment, to take care of any emergency. The hospital maintains its own steam-laundry, ice-making and refrigerating plants.

In 1927, a training school for nurses

was instituted. This department has been approved by the New Hampshire State Board of Nursing. A complete course is given in surgery, medicine, obstetrics, pediatrics, and dietetics.

Patients of every religious denomination are received without distinction as to creed or nationality. A resident chaplain attends to the spiritual wants of the Catholic patients; but clergymen of all beliefs are welcome to minister to the patients of their folds.

The hospital complies with the requirements of the American College of surgeons in the Standardization of Hospitals in the United States and Canada. It is graded in Class A.

It has a regular staff of physicians and surgeons, and a courtesy staff, which meets monthly to review and discuss the professional activities of the hospital. The present medical officers are: President, Doctor L. B. Marcou; Vice-President, Doctor T. C. Pulsifer; Secretary, Doctor E. R. B. McGee. The hospital is under the supervision of Reverend Sister Gagne, Superior.



ST. LOUIS HOSPITAL

SCHOOLS OF BERLIN



ST. PATRICKS



KINDERGARTEN



MARSTON



COLE



BARTLETT



GUARDIAN ANGEL



BURGESS



BROWN



ST. REGIS



HIGH

Fraternal Organizations

SCOTTISH CLAN

July 18, 1899, primarily through the efforts of Peter Walker, Clan MacMaster, No. 14, was organized for men of Scotch ancestry. It derived its name from the Reverend W. D. MacMaster, who became an honorary member of the organization.

As its official tartan, the clan adopted the tartan of Clan Buchanan. For some time it met in the Wagner Block. Then it moved to the Odd Fellows Building, where it remained until five years ago. It now meets the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month in the Knights of Pythias Hall. It has 75 active members.

Clan MacMaster is benevolent in its purpose. It does a considerable charitable work among its members and in the community.

Its principal officers are: Chief, E. E. Story; Tanist, G. E. Oswell; Secretary, and Royal Deputy, S. D. Story; Treasurer, A. J. Reid; Financial Secretary, W. E. Sawyer; Trustees, J. M. Dresser, Louis Mullins and A. J. Reid.

DAUGHTERS OF SCOTIA

Associated with Clan MacMaster are two other organizations—a Junior order, consisting of thirty members; and the Lady Marion Lodge No. 15, Daughters of Scotia, with eighty members.

The latter is composed of the wives of members of the Scottish Clan. The ladies meet every second and fourth Thursday evening in the Knights of Pythias Hall. The officers are: Chief Daughter, Mrs. Mary Wilson; Sub-Chief Daughter, Mrs. Sadie Carpenter; Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Keating; and Treasurer, Mrs. Ina Stewart.

MASONS

THE SABATIS LODGE

May 15, 1889, the Sabatis Lodge A. F. & A. M. was organized and was granted a dispensation by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. When the Grand Lodge held its annual Communication on May 21, 1890, it granted a

charter to 48 petitioners. In that same year, the Sabatis Lodge, named after a St. Francis Indian, was regularly constituted.

For several years, the members met in the Gerrish Hall, now called the Wagner Block. Later, they moved to the Stahl-Clarke Block. The order began to grow rapidly and it was imperative to seek larger quarters. About 1910, the Masons moved to their present quarters in the old Berlin National Bank Building.

Today the membership exceeds 300. Numbered among it are many of the leading men of Berlin.

The present officers of Sabatis Lodge are: F. P. Reid, worshipful master; Kenneth Harvey, senior warden; R. W. Rogers, junior warden; and C. F. Parker, acting secretary.

MOUNT HAYES CHAPTER

On the petition of 53 Chapter Masons, May 15, 1906, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Hampshire in annual

Convocation at Concord granted to F. W. Noyes, high priest, E. F. Bailey, king, and F. R. Oleson, scribe, the charter of Mount Hayes Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M. empowering these officers to work upon successful candidates within its jurisdiction, the several degrees prescribed by the General Grand Chapter of the United States. It gave them the additional power to install their successors in office.

J. C. Bradbury and C. J. McNutt were elected and were installed as treasurer and secretary. The remaining officers were appointed by the high priest.

On the first Thursday of each month comes the stated convocation, while the annual convocation meets the first Thursday in March. The lodge has a membership now of 229. Present officers are: High Priest, H. W. Noyes; King, David Hazzard; Scribe, W. L. Isherwood; Treasurer, A. W. Martin; and Secretary, L. B. Lane.



CORNER PLEASANT AND GREEN STREETS

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Androscoggin Council, Royal and Select Masters, recently organized and now under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire; Starr King Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; and Mount Washington Chapter of De Molay are affiliated with the Masonic Order. They conduct their meetings in the same Lodge Hall.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Through the efforts of the late Dr. Dennis J. McCabe and a group of Roman Catholic men of the city, April 9, 1900, the White Mountain Council, No. 506, of the Knights of Columbus was organized and instituted.

It is a fraternal organization with a strong insurance feature. Its activities include patriotic and religious education as well as social and welfare work.

The meetings of the council are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the club rooms, located in the Morin Block. These rooms consist of lounge, reading rooms, a pool room with three tables, office and committee rooms, and a large assembly room. Janitor service is maintained, and the janitor and his family are provided with an apartment in the building.

The officers are: Grand Knight,

Joseph L. Morris; Financial Secretary, William P. Roach; Recorder, Herbert L. Sheridan; and Treasurer, Wilbur L. Sullivan.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA

Granite State, Circle No. 194, Daughters of Isabella, was organized in Berlin, Dec. 11, 1921. Mrs. J. H. Houlihan was the organizer.

Names of the present principal officers are: Regent, Mary E. Morgan; vice-regent, Christina C. McGee; recording secretary, Katherine Gillis; financial secretary, Doris Lydon; treasurer, Katherine McKenna; scribe, Julia Redfern; custodian, Iva Carrigan; chancellor, Mary Powers; trustees, Antoinette Samson, Mary O'Connor, Mary Casey.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

On March 11, 1885, the Coos Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias was organized and chartered. Its first officers were: Chancellor Commander, W. H. Gerrish; Prelate, F. D. Bartlett; Master-at-Arms, F. A. Cobb; Past Chancellor, C. C. Gerrish; Keeper of the Scrolls and Records, M. Lavin; Vice-Chancellor, H. E. Oleson; Master of the Exchequer, W. A. Boothby; Master of Finance, L. B. Paine; Inner Guard, F. R. Oleson; and Outer Guard,

E. Oswell. Louville B. Paine is the only active charter member left.

Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, No. 805, was organized June 10, 1887, with thirteen members. Its officers were: F. A. Cobb, president; W. A. Boothby, vice-president; L. A. Dresser, secretary; and Dr. F. A. Colby, Ex-Surgeon. It is affiliated with the insurance department of the Supreme Lodge.

One of the notable features of this strong organization is its insurance benefit. It strives to help members in need and the community at large. The order maintains a home for aged members. The Coos Lodge has been generously liberal in its support.

S. D. Story is the present Chancellor. The Lodge meets in its hall in the Stahl-Clarke Building Friday evenings. It now has a membership of more than one hundred and appears to be growing rapidly.

The Coos Lodge has also an auxiliary—The Cascade Temple, Pythian Sisters. It meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Pythian Hall. Mrs. Howard Farrington is its head.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES

Mount Forist, Tent No. 1, Knights of Maccabees is a fraternal organization with strong insurance and home relief features. It also sponsors a juvenile court of the order.

The meetings are on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of the month in the lodge rooms in the Morin Block. The officers are: Commander, Joseph Gobeil; and Record Keeper, Hector J. Lettre.

The Lady Maccabees, the auxiliary to the Knights, have an organization similar to that of the men. The officers are: Commander, Mrs. James Farewell; and Record Keeper, Mrs. H. Rioux.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

The Fraternal Order of Eagles, Berlin Aerie, No. 1464, was established on June 24, 1906. This brotherhood is organized for the welfare of its members, and it has a splendid insurance feature.

Regular meetings are held in the Gaynor Building, 113 Main Street. Here, the organization has an assembly



PROSPECT STREET

hall, reading rooms, smoking rooms and kitchen. The officers are: Worthy President, Henry Blain; Worthy Vice-President, Joseph R. Dube; Secretary, Joseph L. Pinette; and Treasurer, Wilfred Gendron.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

The Granite Lodge, 1056, Loyal Order of Moose, was organized by A. W. Hayden, Dorchester, Mass., July 21, 1912. Its first officers were: O. J. Coulombe, state deputy; G. A. St. Germain, dictator; and J. J. Smith, financial secretary.

Its present officers are: Lester Clinch, dictator; Henry Boisvert, vice-dictator; Godias Desrochers, prelate; Walter Dwyer, financial secretary; Alex Bourbeau, treasurer; Messrs. Birt, Roberge and Durant, trustees.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

The Berlin Court, No. 245, was founded in April, 1892, by P. E. Beaudoin, Joseph Gagne, J. L. Lauze, Michael McGee, and J. B. Gilbert. The organization, with a membership of 290, meets the second and fourth Fridays, Maccabee Hall.

Its principal officers are: Theophile Gauvin, president; Reverend J. A. Trudel, chaplain; J. B. Lepage, vice-president; J. I. Roy, financial secretary; Joseph LaRoix, recording secretary; Honore Montminy, treasurer; Messrs. Desrochers, Routhier, and LaFrance, executive committee.

WOMEN'S CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

Presentation Court No. 331, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, was founded March 1, 1899, with 45 members.

The organization, which has an insurance feature, holds its meeting the fourth Wednesday of the month in the Maccabee Hall. Its officers are: chief ranger, Mrs. Marie Guay; vice-chief ranger, Mrs. Odell Tardif; recording secretary, Mrs. Elise Rheault; financial secretary, Mrs. Mary Dupuis; treasurer, Mrs. Marie De Blois; and trustees, Mrs. Loretta Dumarest, Mrs. Eleanor Roberge, Mrs. Georgiana Boudreau.

COUNCIL ANNE-MARIE RIVIER

Council Anne-Marie Rivier, No. 312, was instituted on April 27, 1911, as a

branch of L'Union Saint Jean Baptiste D'Amerique, a fraternal beneficiary society with its home office at Woonsocket, R. I.

The charter members of Council No. 312 were as follows: Mrs. Celina McCready, president; Mrs. Amanda Smyth, vice-president; Miss Marie Mercier, secretary; Mrs. Alphonsine Morin, treasurer; Mrs. Leocadie Labarre, collector.

The present officers are: Mrs. Alexina Delisle, president; Mrs. Marie C. Guay, vice-president; Mrs. Anna Dancoes, secretary; Mrs. R. Delima Fontaine, treasurer and collector; Mrs. Jennie Dupuis, assistant secretary.

LES PATRIOTES CANADIENS

In 1913, A. H. Larue, P. E. Beaudoin and Edward Renaud founded Les Patriotes Canadiens, an insurance society, which pays its members \$500 at death and \$6.00 per week for a period of 12 weeks in sickness and in accident.

Its officers are: President, Alfred Routhier; Vice-President, Henry Blackburn; Organizer, A. H. Larue; Secretary-Treasurer, G. T. Leclerc; Doctors, Paul Dumontier, J. E. Larochelle, E. J. Thibodeau, L. P. Beaudoin; Directors, Alex Bouchard, Louis Deloge, A. A. Toussaint, C. L. Pinette, and Trefle Gagnon. The directors meet the first

Monday of each month, while the members hold a meeting each year. The office is in the Morin Block.

CLUB JOLIETTE

The Club Joliette was incorporated May 20, 1929. Its purpose is to bring together Franco-Americans in order that they may become better acquainted with each other.

The officers of this club of 1000 members are: H. C. Blain, president; A. N. McCready, vice-president; Adolph Breault, secretary; and E. J. Roy, treasurer. It meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in its club rooms in the Morin Block, corner of Mason and Main Streets.

SCANDINAVIAN SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY

The Scandinavian Sick Benefit Society was founded June 21, 1904. A constitution was adopted with 56 charter members. Its first paragraph set forth the purpose of the organization. "The object of the society is to gather together Scandinavians for mutual aid, consisting of sick and death benefit, as well as to be of benefit to the members under ordinary circumstances."

The first officers elected were: J. H. Johnson, president; Evan Johnson, Jr., vice-president; Marius Davidsen, sec-



EMERY STREET

retary; Gustav Anderson, cashier; Thorvald Andresen, financial secretary; Ole Pedersen and Gustav Thorn, trustees; Paul Gade, C. L. Davidsen, Kasper Knudsen, sick committee.

In its 25 years of life, the society has had a total income (from dues) of \$25,171.93. It has paid for sick benefit, \$15,405.01 (61.20%); for death benefit, \$3,588.00 (14.20%); and for other expenses, \$4,090.63 (16.30%). It has a surplus of \$2,088.29 (8.30%).

The members of the organization have always done their part in the life of the community. They have given of their money, their time and themselves for any worthy cause.

The social life of the society has been active. Around 1917, a Scandinavian Women's Sick Benefit Society was formed. Social activities increased to mutual guest evenings.

Today, the organization, with 119 active members, 26 of whom were among the 56 charter members, has a far-reaching effect—economic, social, and civic—for the Scandinavians in Berlin. It is a real service club in the community.

The officers are: President, J. H. Graff; Vice-President, Raymond Oleson; Recording Secretary, Henry Hansen; Financial Secretary, Hilmar Johnson; Trustees, C. N. Johnson, Oscar Paulsen; Sick Committee, Herbert Nilson and Carl Mortensen.

SCANDINAVIAN LADIES' SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

Aug. 12, 1915, Carl Mickelson and Hakon Gade called a meeting of Scandinavian women and formed a society, the Scandinavian Ladies' Sick Benefit Association. The organization of 100 women pays a benefit to its members in sickness and in death.

Its first officers were: President, Betsy Bergquist; vice-president, Inga Johnson; recording secretary, Hilda Brungot; financial secretary, Josephine Anderson; treasurer, Anne J. Johnson.

The officers are: Mrs. C. J. Johnson, president; Mrs. Raqua Fowler, vice-president; Mrs. Gustava Olson, recording secretary; Mrs. Lottie Hanson, financial secretary; Mrs. Inga Johnson, treasurer.

SCANDINAVIAN FRATERNITY

Oct. 3, 1915, the Mount Adams Lodge

No. 167, Scandinavian Fraternity, was organized and chartered. Its charter members were: Erwin Johnson, Jr., O. J. Dahl, C. M. Davidson, V. E. Thorn, George Halvorsen, Thure Dahlquist, C. M. Dahlquist, E. O. Holt, Thomas Larson, A. P. Bergquist, Ernest Johnson, O. M. Nelson, A. G. Anderson, Helmar Oakerlund, Richard Christiansen and A. L. Schroeder.

The lodge meets the second and fourth Wednesdays each month. It has both a sick benefit and an insurance feature.

The names of the principal officers are: President, W. C. Johnson; vice-president, H. N. Nelson; recording secretary, V. E. Thorn; financial secretary, O. M. Nelson; chaplain, Harold Larson; marshal, Erwin Johnson; and trustees, G. A. Thorn, Carl Johnson, Frank Oleson.

Oct. 22, 1916, the Star Lodge No. 176, Scandinavian Fraternity, was organized and chartered. The founder was A. A. Rylander.

The purposes of the order are both social and charitable. Like the Mount Adams Lodge, the Auxiliary has a sick benefit for its members. The local lodge has now 75 members, who meet regularly twice a month at the same place as the Mount Adams Lodge—St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

The principal officers are: Deputy, Mrs. Evan Johnson; president, Mrs. Lewis Johnson; vice-president, Mrs. Alex Hansen; recording secretary, Mrs. C. N. Johnson; assistant secretary, Mrs. V. E. Thorn; financial secretary, Mrs. Carl Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred Anderson; marshal, Mrs. James Johnson.

DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL

The Daughters of Israel were organized September, 1914, with about 30 charter members, at the home of Mrs. I. Jacobs on Emery Street. Names of the present officers are: President, Mrs. I. F. Jacobs; vice-president, Mrs. H. Rosenfield; secretary, Mrs. Murray Stern; treasurer, Mrs. M. Reisner.

B'NAI-B'RITH

Oct. 24, 1922, the Independent Order of B'Nai B'rith No. 959, was founded by Messrs. Rubinoff, Davis, Abramson, Evans, Freedman, Lewis and others. It is a national organization, interested in all matters pertaining to the spiritual, cultural, social and economic conditions of Jewish life.

Its present officers are: Lewis Naboshek, president; Harry Priel, vice-president; Meyers Reisner, secretary; Samuel Evans, treasurer; B. R. Dorfman, monitor; Joseph Klatzkun, guardian; Isidore Moshkowitz, warden; Hyman Davis and Morris Weiner, trustees.



HIGH STREET

The Banks of Berlin

THE BERLIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Berlin Building and Loan Association was organized September 11, 1890, by Dr. H. W. Johnson, F. F. Bisbee, Irving Stearns, A. N. Gilbert, John Goebel, W. H. Gerrish, J. M. Lavin, J. A. Letourneau, C. L. Doe, A. M. Munce, George Kennen, J. H. Wight, solicitor.

Its officers are: Julius Stahl, president; W. W. James, vice-president; W. D. Bryant, secretary-treasurer; W. W. James, conveyancer and solicitor. Its directors are: W. H. Gerrish, H. W. Noyes, A. R. Chapman, W. D. Bryant, F. W. Rahmanop, D. W. MacLean, J. S. Gibb, Julius Stahl, W. W. James, George Caird, E. F. Osgood, H. G. Spear.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK

With a capital stock of \$100,000, the City National Bank was organized November, 1900. Its first officers were: A. M. Stahl, president; J. B. Noyes, vice-president; J. S. Phipps, cashier; A. M. Stahl, J. B. Noyes, John Goebel, J. B. Gilbert, G. E. Burgess, G. W. Blanchard, G. E. Clarke, C. C. Libby, F. W. Noyes, I. F. Jacobs, and N. S. Stowell, O. B. Brown, directors.

The bank started in business in the little building then located on Green Square and known as the Ann J. Mason Block. It remained there four years. It built and moved into its present banking home in 1904.

Its present officers are: W. A. Hodgdon, president; J. B. Noyes, vice-president; F. C. Hannah, cashier; W. H. Colbath, and H. D. Kilgore, assistant cashiers. Its directors are: W. A. Hodgdon, J. B. Noyes, G. E. Clarke, E. F. Bailey, T. H. Samson, C. C. Libby, S. S. Twitchell, O. B. Brown, W. R. Brown, C. S. Clarke, E. J. King, F. C. Hannah, A. M. Bean, W. W. James, J. F. Bell, J. C. Curtis, M. A. Twitchell and Julius Stahl.

THE CITY SAVINGS BANK

The City Savings Bank was in-



CITY NATIONAL BANK

corporated February, 1901. Its first officers were: A. M. Stahl, president; G. E. Burgess, vice-president; J. S. Phipps, treasurer; A. M. Stahl, G. E. Burgess, J. S. Phipps, J. M. Lavin, J. B. Gilbert, S. M. Leavitt, John Goebel,

J. B. Noyes, and H. F. Marston, trustees.

Since it was incorporated, the bank has always occupied the same quarters with the City National Bank. Its present officers are: W. A. Hodgdon, president; J. B. Noyes, vice-president; F.



BERLIN SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

C. Hannah, treasurer; W. H. Colbath, and H. D. Kilgore, assistant treasurers. Its trustees are: W. A. Hodgdon, G. E. Clarke, J. B. Noyes, T. H. Samson, E. F. Bailey, J. C. Curtis.

THE BERLIN SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

The Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Company was established in 1890. It was located in the Mason Building, Green Square.

The first board of directors were: A. M. Stahl, F. A. Colby, R. N. Chamberlin, F. L. Wilson, J. W. Greenlaw, W. H. Furbish, H. C. Rowell, C. C. Gerrish, J. S. Phipps, D. B. York, A. K. Cole, G. W. Blanchard, H. E. Oleson, G. D. Stratton, and D. J. Daley.

Having erected a new building on Main Street in 1902, the bank moved into its present location. Its quarters have been entirely made over during the past few months.

The officers today are: President, P.

E. Beaudoin; Vice-President, J. G. Blais and Dr. L. B. Marcou; Treasurer, A. N. Gendron; Assistant Treasurer, W. B. Gendron; Directors: P. E. Beaudoin, J. G. Blais, Dr. L. B. Marcou, A. N. Gendron, W. B. Gendron, Robert Rich.

BERLIN NATIONAL BANK

With a capital stock of \$50,000, the Berlin National Bank was organized at a meeting held in Music Hall, Jan. 31, 1891.

Its officers were: A. R. Evans, Gorham, president; S. E. Paine, vice-president; A. H. Eastman, cashier; S. E. Paine, O. Lambert, G. W. Page and C. N. Hodgdon, of Berlin; A. R. Evans and P. Q. Evans of Gorham; G. Van Dyke and Col. H. O. Kent, Lancaster; Hon. S. R. Merrill, Colebrook; Dr. C. C. O'Brien, Groveton, directors.

July 30, 1891, its capital was increased to \$75,000. (This increase was made to provide funds for erection of a bank building.) The first bank building was built in 1891. In 1904, the capital was increased to \$100,000, which is the amount of the present capital. The present building started in 1926, was completed and was opened for business in June, 1927. The assets of the bank have increased steadily until at the



BERLIN NATIONAL BANK

present time they are over \$2,000,000.

The present officers were elected in January, 1913, and have served continuously up to the present time: W. E. Corbin, president; P. C. Prince, vice-president; M. A. Taylor, cashier; M. A. Wheeler, assistant cashier. Its directors are: W. E. Corbin, E. E. Pierce, F. W. Rahmanop, D. J. Daley, W. H. Gerrish, P. W. Churchill, Dr. L. B. Marcou, D. P. Brown and M. H. Taylor of Berlin; C. A. Chandler, H. C. Noyes, P. C. Prince, and E. W. Libby of Gorham; F. W. Thompson of Portland, Me.; and W. K. Hamlin of South Waterford, Me.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK

A charter was granted April 30, 1913, to the Fidelity Savings Bank. The first meeting of the incorporators for organization was held July 4, 1913. Its first officers were: W. E. Corbin, president; P. C. Prince, vice-president; M. H. Taylor, treasurer; M. A. Wheeler, assistant treasurer. Its board of trustees were: W. E. Corbin, W. H. Gerrish, F. W. Thompson, E. W. Gross, E. M. Cross, G. W. Gordon, E. E. Pierce, and M. H. Taylor of Berlin; C. A. Chandler, P. C. Prince, H. G. Noyes, and A. B. Libby of Gorham; M. L. Thurston of Bethel, Me.; M. D. Sturtevant of Colebrook; and A. G. Morse of Waterford, Me.

The above officers have served continuously to the present. The present board of trustees are the same as the directors of the Berlin National Bank.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY

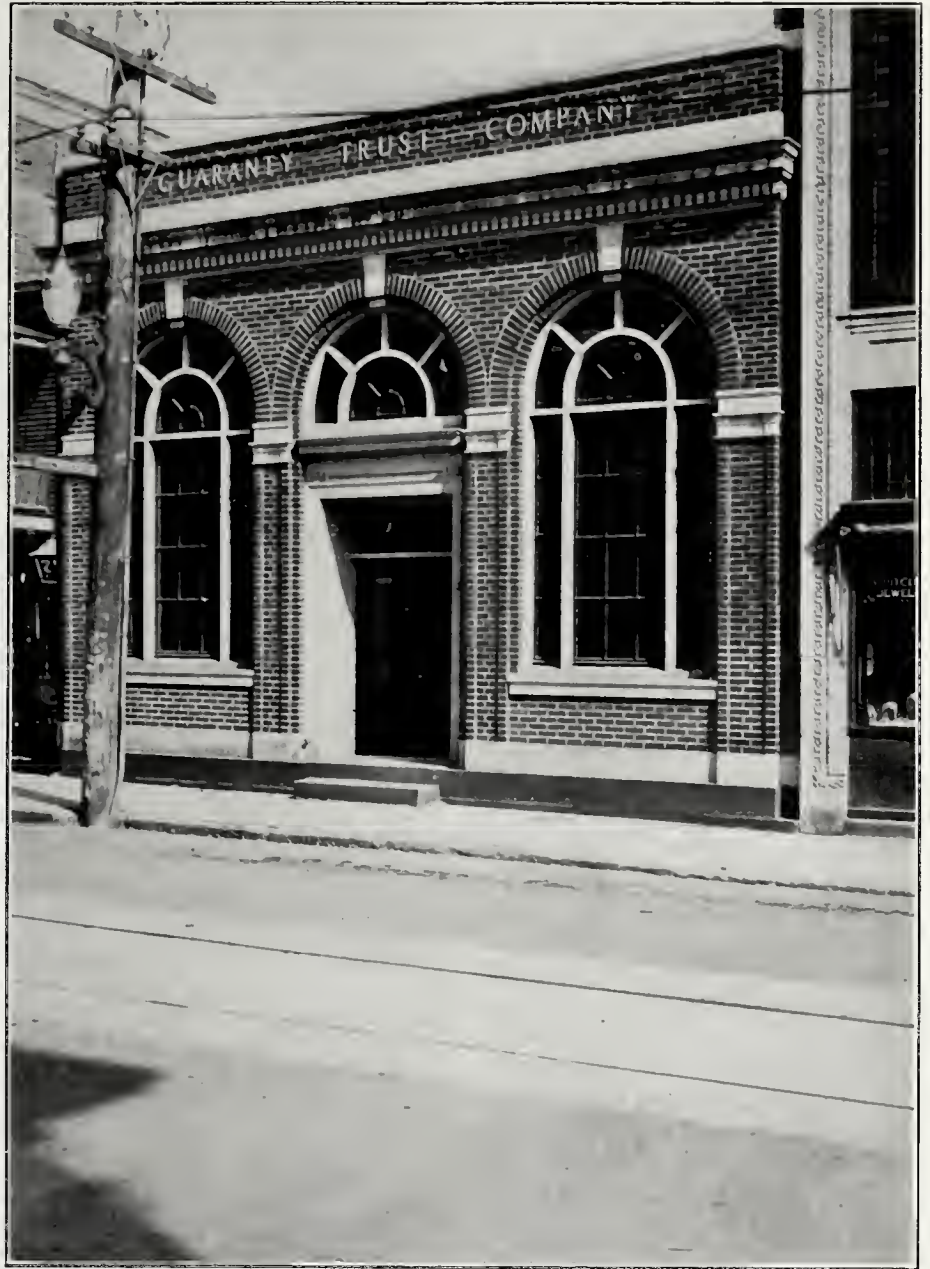
The Guaranty Trust Company was incorporated April 30, 1913, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Its original officers were: John Sheridan, president; J. A. Vaillancourt, vice-president; H. P. Brown, treasurer; J. E. Goss, assistant treasurer. Its directors were: John Sheridan, J. C. Hutchins, H. I. Goss, William McCarroll, Theodore Morin, J. A. Vaillancourt, M. J. Ryan, G. A. St. Germain,

J. E. Parent, H. C. Johnson, H. P. Brown.

The Guaranty Trust Company has a capital stock of \$50,000; a guaranty fund of \$33,500; and a surplus of \$5,000. Its present officers are: J. A. Vaillancourt, president; T. C. Pulsifer, vice-

president; J. J. O'Connell, treasurer; Carl Day, assistant treasurer. Its directors are: J. A. Vaillancourt, Alfred Anderson, O. W. Fernald, E. R. B. McGee, J. J. O'Connell, T. C. Pulsifer, T. L. Brannen, H. G. Gosselin, Theodore Morin, J. E. Parent, M. J. Ryan.



GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY

Public Utilities and Transportation

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILROAD

THE first railroad to be built to Berlin was the Atlantic and St. Lawrence which reached the town in 1852. Although the locomotives were smaller than the ones in use today, the tracks were of wider gauge. For fuel, the engines used four-foot wood.

Later the railroads became a part of the Grand Trunk Railway system. Many people use that name now to refer to it although it has been for some little time the property of the Canadian National Railway Company.

In 1860, Dexter Wheeler became the station agent for the Grand Trunk Railway and held that position for nine years. He was followed by Abner K. Cole. Both men did all the work at the station, sold tickets, sent messages, took care of freight and baggage, etc. July 4, 1896, E. H. Boynton succeeded Mr. Cole.

The net earnings of the road at this station in 1870 were \$40,000 per year; in 1886, they totaled \$100,000; in 1896, \$250,000. Today they amount to \$2,000,000. Over five hundred thousand tons of freight are handled in Berlin yearly.

June 22, 1872, the buildings connected with the depot were burned, with the loss of one life—Daniel W. Blodgett, father of E. J. Blodgett who now works for J. M. Dresser. A small station was soon erected. In 1896, it was moved to Second Avenue.

A new wooden building, much larger than the former one, was built. In 1917, it was moved from the original site to a location opposite the freight shed, where it was used, as a station while the present building was being erected.

THE BOSTON AND MAINE

Prior to 1891, Cherry Mountain was the terminal of the Concord and Montreal Railroad. In that year, this railroad reached Berlin. In the fall of 1892, the road was completed so that a freight train with two or three carloads of brick for the Burgess Sulphite Mill was driven through by G. E. Hutchins.

June 10, 1893, the Whitefield and Jef-

erson branch of the Concord and Montreal railroad, coming down through Randolph and Gorham, opened passenger service to Berlin. Three years later, the railroad, including the branch running to Berlin, was leased to the Boston & Maine.

The city is still the terminal of the Boston and Maine. Plans are being formed, which, if fulfilled, will extend the road to Montreal.

THE BERLIN STREET RAILWAY

Although the Berlin Street Railway was incorporated in 1898, the work of constructing the road was not begun until two years later. July 4, 1902, a street car with Narcise Morin as motorman and Alphonse Roderick as conductor, both residents of Berlin, made its first run from Berlin Mills to the Cascade. W. A. Boothby paid the first fare. Around Sept. 1, the track was completed to Gorham, and on Labor Day, street cars went through to that town.

During the last ten years, the road, which was extremely curved, has been straightened. Extensive work to ob-

literate curves and crossings is still being done.

In 1902, the Berlin Street Railway had two cars, running every hour. Twelve passenger cars, a snow plow, and a work car are now in use. The president of the company is: F. L. Castner, while Mrs. Anna M. Gross is treasurer and general manager and H. W. Noyes, manager.

BLANCHARD AND TWITCHELL RAILROAD

In 1892, the Blanchard and Twitchell Railroad was built, connecting Berlin and Success. It gave a market for timber in the townships of Riley and Grafton in the western part of Maine. For years, it was extensively used, but some years ago, it was discontinued, and the rails were removed.

AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION

Two automobile transportation lines make daily trips to and from Berlin.

The Hodgdon Express connects this city with Portland. Winter and summer, fair weather and foul, it functions



GRAND TRUNK STATION

and saves both time and expense of conveying goods across the city. It has proved its worth, especially in shipping perishable products.

Operated by Dewey Hodgdon, the Berlin-Errol stage line connects Berlin with all up river villages. Mail, passengers, express and freight are carried throughout the year. To places without railroad facilities the service is of great importance. Then, too, it is also of value to our own city.

THE TWIN STATE COMPANY

About 1884, the first electric lights in Berlin were installed by H. H. Furbish owner of the Furbish Forest Fiber Mill. They were seven arc lights. In a short while, lights were extended to the stores and to the homes on Main Street. Some time later, street lights were installed in the residential sections.

After some years, the Cascade Light and Power Company, whose hydro-electric station was situated in Gorham, began to serve the community. Its steam auxiliary plant was located on the site of the Motor Mart Garage. Finally, under the ownership of Mr. Twitchell, it extended its service to Milan.

In town, also at this time was the Berlin Light and Power Company. It had its hydro-station at Shelburne where the Shelburne plant of the Brown Company now stands, while its auxiliary plant was located at the corner of Washington and School Streets where the present electric company operates a sub-station.

In 1913, the Twin State Gas and Electric Company purchased and consolidated the two power companies. This company still serves the community rendering excellent service under the management of J. L. Ordway. An example occurred May 5 of this year, when the most destructive wind storm Berlin has ever experienced tore up electric light poles on Main Street. Although much damage was done, in three hours, part of the city had lights; in a few more, the entire lighting system in the community was normal.

The first recorded rates of this company were put into effect in 1908 and, in spite of the increased cost of raw material, labor, and all other commodities, electric current is still being sold at the same price per kilowatt as it was

when these rates first became effective.

The improvement in electric lighting facilities has caused a tremendous reduction in the cost to the present consumer, the Mazda lamps of today giving a greater candle power of light yet consuming only about twenty per cent of the current which the carbon lamps of twenty years ago used. On the basis of wattage hours consumed per candle power light, the cost of illumination has been reduced about eighty per cent.

At the present time the city of Berlin has established a demand for approximately 1800 kilowatt, and consumes annually about twelve million kilowatt hours.

THE COOS TELEPHONE COMPANY

In 1881, Mr. John Noyes installed the first private telephone line in Berlin when he connected his two livery stables situated where the present Telephone Company Building and the Labanon Block stand. Five years later, another telephone was installed by Daley and Goss. For a time, there was but one line in town. Because of unsatisfactory service, there were but 30 subscribers.

Around 1892, Mr. Albert Eastman organized a telephone stock company. Service was greatly improved, and the number of subscribers gradually increased. Later Mr. Eastman sold his business to the Northern Telephone Company.

The present Coos Telephone Company, which took over the lines of the latter concern, was organized. J. B. Noyes was one of the corporation and has been a director ever since. Its officers are: F. W. Story, president; John C. Hutchins, vice-president; W. A. Lewis, general manager. R. P. White is the manager of the Berlin-Milan-Gorham district.

In 1922, the old magneto switch board was replaced by the common battery switch-board, the second used in New Hampshire. It cost the company about forty thousand dollars.

Now there are nearly one thousand lines in operation in Berlin. Twelve thousand calls are received daily. Each operator alone handles two hundred.

The increase in the number of subscribers has been gradual and on the whole satisfactory. In 1918, there were

1,172 subscribers; in ten years the number increased to 2,400.

BERLIN WATER WORKS

Previous to 1892, the only means of supplying water to Berlin was by private springs and small companies, such as the Forbush System, Berlin Aqueduct Company, Green Aqueduct Company, Kent Company, Cold Spring Company and several others. In 1892, the Berlin Water Company (D. J. Daley, H. I. Goss, and W. C. Perkins) installed the first real foundation for a water system, costing \$100,000. The main supply of water was taken from a reservoir constructed on Bean Brook about one mile east of the Androscoggin. In 1901, this concern bought out practically all of the small companies.

About 1904, C. M. C. Twitchell bought the Berlin Water Company. The city at this time was continually growing and it was found necessary to construct storage reservoirs on the two Horn brooks. As time passed and the city kept growing, it was thought imperative to enlarge these reservoirs and, during cold winter months and dry summer periods, to pump water from the Androscoggin River. This water was filtered through the Brown Company filters and chlorinated, but, although it was made safe for drinking purposes, it was not entirely satisfactory.

In 1925, through the efforts of Mayor J. A. Vaillancourt and the City Council, the entire plant of the Berlin Water Company was purchased and the water supply became a municipal enterprise, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners.

Then it was realized that a larger supply was needed for the fast growing city. Other sources of supply were investigated, the most probable one being the valley of the Ammonoosuc section. The State Board of Health was consulted, and the water was found to be excellent in every respect.

The pond from which the water is taken is fed by springs and covers an area of between ten and twelve acres. Below the outlet the river is enlarged by tributaries. It then flows into a so-called bog one mile long. This bog, however, is not a swamp but a stream whose bed and low banks are sandy.

Investigation made during 1925-26 by

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Ernest Tankard of the Water Department and Francis Brannen, city engineer, proved that water from this basin could be brought to the city by gravity. It was found, even under adverse conditions, that the supply was fully four times as great as the city now requires.

In September 1926, the necessary State approval having been secured, work on this project was started. An ideal location was found for a dam 125 feet in length and 16 feet in height. The mains used are from 14 to 16 inches

in diameter and are made of the best grade Michigan fir. About two and one-half miles from the city, a brick building was erected from which all the regulating devices of the system are operated.

The cost of this project has been about \$201,000. In January, 1928, the Ammonoosuc supply was turned into the city mains.

The Water Commission expects the following results when their present

plans have been completed: 1. To supply Berlin with a pure and adequate supply of water, which will be sufficient in quantity to provide for a city of 50,000 inhabitants. 2. To provide adequate fire protection. 3. To assist in getting as low an insurance rate on city property as is possible. With these aims in view, the commission believes that the Municipal Water Department can fully meet its financial obligations and render service at a reasonable rate.



FIRE STATION AT BERLIN MILLS

Civic and Service Organizations

THE Woman's Club, founded by Mrs. Maria H. Chamberlin, was organized in 1900. Its honorary president is Mrs. Mary W. Morrill. It now has 358 members. Any woman over eighteen years of age is eligible for membership.

The aims of the organization are to increase general knowledge, among women, to provide social affairs for members, and to serve the community at large. Last year, \$600 was spent for benevolent purposes.

Its officers are: Mrs. Ernest Town, president; Mrs. M. O. Schur, vice-president; Mrs. Burt McCann, second vice-president; Mrs. E. F. Osgood, recording secretary; Miss Helen Keenan, treasurer; Mrs. Harold Titus, assistant treasurer; Mrs. G. R. Cusson, custodian; Mrs. David Caird and Mrs. L. B. Paine, directors, 1929-30; Mrs. L. L. Cutler and Mrs. H. A. Wheeler, directors, 1929-31; Mrs. F. C. Hannah, Mrs. A. R. Chapman, and Mrs. W. H. MacArthur, building fund committee

BERLIN CHILD HYGIENE

ASSOCIATION

July 1, 1921, the Child Hygiene Association was established by a joint committee, representing the Berlin chapter of the National Red Cross, the Woman's Club, the Board of Health, the Brown Company District Nursing Association and the Woman's Relief Corps. Later this group was enlarged from the different churches, and a permanent organization was founded.

Until May 19, 1924, nursing service was furnished by the Brown Company. Then an infant hygiene nurse was employed by the city. The association works in cooperation with the Health Department. Its members act as assistants to the city nurse at the clinics.

Two clinics for babies up to one year of age are held each week, one at the City Hall and the other at the King School on the East Side. Once a month another clinic is held for all children of pre-school age. Dr. H. E. Wilkinson is the clinic physician. The total number

of children under supervision at the present time is 706.

Through the untiring efforts of this organization, the infant death rate has steadily decreased in Berlin. The officers are: President, Miss E. A. Uhl-schoeffler; vice-president, Mrs. Margaret Pingree; secretary, Mrs. R. H. Goebel; treasurer, Miss Jeanette Vaillancourt.

THE PARENT-TEACHER

ASSOCIATION

The Parent-Teacher Association was organized April 19, 1928, by Mrs. W. R. Brown. The present membership consists of about two hundred and fifty teachers and parents of the Berlin High School pupils. Its meetings are held on the first Thursday of every month in the Berlin High School Auditorium. Its object is "to study the welfare of the child in the home, school and community; to create a better mutual understanding between the parents and teachers and to insure their cooperation in all work for the interests of the children."

The officers of this organization are: Mrs. W. R. Brown, president; J. C. Curtis, vice-president; D. W. MacLean, sec-

retary; Miss Dorothy Gilbert, treasurer.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN

TEMPERANCE UNION

About 40 years ago, Mrs. Frank Brown of Whitefield and Mrs. Ellen Richardson of Concord founded the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The organization works along such lines as child welfare, education, and law enforcement.

When Mr. Whitecher was superintendent of the Berlin Public Schools, it suggested the establishment of the Berlin School Bank. The Board of Education carried out the suggestion.

The Union has 30 members. Its officers are: Mrs. S. E. Byrd, president; Mrs. Herman Hansen, vice president; Mrs. Mary Wentworth, treasurer and Mrs. Jennie Simpson, secretary.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Oct. 9, 1917, the Berlin Chapter of the American Red Cross was formed. For some time it was engaged in war activities. Upon cessation of hostilities, still having funds on hand, it decided to continue the welfare work. Consequently



MAIN STREET

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

the local chapter petitioned the International Red Cross to allow it to do civilian relief as well as ex-soldier work in this community. Since Berlin had no other welfare society which would duplicate the work, the petition was granted.

In order to decide if it were worth while to establish a Coos County Branch of the New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Society in the North Country, the New England Division of the American Red Cross made a survey to determine the needs of the children. Upon investigation, it was found that there was enough welfare work to be done, and a branch office was opened in Berlin. The Berlin Chapter of the Red Cross and the Children's Aid and Protective Society immediately employed a trained executive who devoted half of her time to the Red Cross and half to the Children's Aid.

The Red Cross has been solving for years problems of all types. It has sent crippled children to hospitals, it has given temporary aid to ex-service men and civilian families, it has offered good advice to many who could not use their own judgment, it has found employment for those who were badly in need of it, and it has attended to the proper care of many neglected and abused children. In fact, because this organization is the only social agency in this county, it has done "anything and everything."

The Executive Board of the Red Cross, which holds its meetings whenever any need arises, consists of O. B. Brown, chairman; Mrs. Howard Parker, vice-chairman; J. H. Houlihan, secretary; F. C. Hannah, treasurer; Miss Anna Russell, executive secretary.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

The few veterans of the Spanish American War who lived in Berlin, at the termination of the war with Spain, felt that there was a need of a camp in Berlin. In the spring of 1908, through the efforts of E. J. Noyes, O. P. Cole, W. A. Cousins, J. D. Ward and Andrew Mullins, a camp was mustered in under the name of the White Mountain Camp, United War Veterans, No. 7, with the following list of officers: E. J. Noyes, commander; O. P. Cole, adjutant; W. A. Cousins, quartermaster.

Soon afterwards some of the members moved to other places. Since there were only a few left the charter was given up and the camp was disbanded.

A few years later as the town grew and more Spanish War veterans moved here, a new charter was requested. With a charter list of twenty names, Peter McGillen Camp No. 13, was mustered in. It has been active since its organization. The membership is now about 30. Its officers are: Commander—T. F. McCarty; Adjutant—O. P. Cole; Quartermaster—L. C. Kramer.

AMERICAN LEGION

Aug. 6, 1919, a meeting of veterans of the World War from all branches of the service was called at the City Hall Auditorium, for the purpose of organizing a post of the American Legion. F. J. Abbott, temporary State Secretary for New Hampshire and W. J. Hogan, a member of the temporary State Committee, were the speakers. Many veterans responded and signed an application for a charter. At a special meeting in September, 1919, the members adopted a name for their post, The Ryan-Scammon Post No. 36. "Ryan" was representative of the resident non-citizen class, and the first Berlin man to die while in the service, and "Scam-

mon" was the first representative of the native sons who sacrificed his life.

The Ryan-Scammon Post is one of 11000 posts scattered throughout the world. There is no rank and no distinction between home service and foreign service. The Legion is an organization of veterans run by veterans whose purpose is service—Service to community, state and nation.

Officers are: P. J. Hinchey, commander; E. W. Enman, senior vice commander; George Ouellette, junior vice commander; G. H. Gagne, adjutant; R. B. Lewis, finance officer; E. T. Long, sergeant-at-arms; E. A. Marcoux, historian; Reverend L. W. Hodder, chaplain; Willard Wight, service officer.

ROTARY CLUB

The Rotary Club was organized in February, 1925 through the instrumentality of Robert Wentworth.

District Governor Bert Libby of Waterville, Me., presented the charter. The charter members were: C. M. Bair, George Clarke, J. C. Curtis, W. E. Corbin, T. W. Estabrook, John Gibb, E. O. Gilbert, W. A. Hodgdon, E. J. King, George Lovett, E. H. Lyford, A. E. A. Macdonald, E. R. B. McGee, L. B. Marcou, M. H. Morse, F. W. Rahmanop, George Richter, G. D. Stahl, Julius



ELKS' HOME

Stahl, Lew Staples, Mark Twitchell, J. A. Vaillancourt, T. F. Houlihan. The first officers were: Dr. L. B. Marcou, president; G. A. Richter, vice president; M. H. Morse, secretary; Julius Stahl, treasurer; W. E. Corbin, W. A. Hodgdon and J. C. Curtis, directors.

Weekly luncheons were held first at the Y. M. C. A.; later, at the Elks' Club. At the present time, meetings are held at the New Revere Hotel, Tuesdays at 12:15.

The present officers of the club are: L. Lynn Cutler, president; John B. Gilbert (deceased), vice-president; H. C. Flewellyn, secretary; Julius Stahl, treasurer; F. W. Rahmanop and John S. Gibb, directors.

KIWANIS CLUB

Dec. 17, 1926, J. H. Houlihan, W. F. Everding, B. S. Haskell, P. W. Burbank, H. G. Spear, H. M. Poley, H. E. Stahl and E. A. Marcoux made application to Kiwanis International for a charter. By-laws were formulated and were adopted on Dec. 23, 1926.

Kiwanis, which was derived from an Indian word, "Keewanis," meaning "To make oneself known, to impress," was given to the international club by Mr. C. M. Burton, historian of the city of Detroit, and the State of Michigan. It was adopted in 1915 by a Detroit Club No. 1, and has now become the name of the international organization.

The objects of Kiwanis are: To promote the adoption and application of higher social, business and professional standards; to develop, by precept and example, a more intelligent, aggressive, and serviceable citizenship; to provide a practical means to form enduring friendships, to render altruistic service, and to build a better community; to cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which makes possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism and good-will. The membership consists of men of good character and community standing, engaged in recognized lines of business, agricultural, institutional and professional life.

Its present officers and directors are: Rev. L. W. Hodder, president; R. J. Garrett, vice-president; W. H. Colbath, treasurer; Arthur Gilman, secretary; I. W. Thayer, district trustee; P. R. Burl-

ingame, sergeant-at-arms; H. E. Miles, W. J. Bourassa, R. A. Webber, Dr. H. Wilkinson, E. E. Morris, Thomas Gill, P. W. Burbank, directors.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

April 28, 1894, on a report of a committee, consisting of H. I. Goss, C. C. Gerrish, Dr. H. W. Johnson, H. C. Rowell and A. B. Furbish, a constitution and by-laws for the Berlin Board of Trade was adopted by 110 business men. Officers were H. I. Goss, president; J. M. Lavin, treasurer; and J. H. Wight, clerk.

The Board of Trade had an active life under its first president and his successors, W. H. Gerrish and L. J. Cote. It was largely responsible for bringing Chick Brothers, Shoe Manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass., to Berlin.

In 1916, R. B. Wolf organized the Chamber of Commerce with 275 members. Many former members of the Berlin Board of Trade were included in the new organization. A. M. Stahl became its first president. The Chamber of Commerce was interested primarily in war activities. For years, it has filled a large place in the business and industrial life of the community.

For a short while, the organization

functioned as the Berlin City Club. Today, however, it has resumed its former name—the Berlin Chamber of Commerce. With a small membership, headed by R. H. Goebel, president, and A. C. Streeter, secretary, it still continues to work in emergencies for the good of the merchants and people of the city.

YOUNG MEN'S

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The late W. W. Brown, who believed in seeing the young men of this city provided with physical, mental, and moral strength, left \$40,000 for the purpose of erecting a Y. M. C. A. building in Berlin. Through the unflinching efforts and donations of many other Berlin citizens and organizations, including the Berlin Mills Company, the International Paper Company, and the Burgess Company, sufficient funds were obtained for the new establishment. The building which was erected in 1913 contains a swimming pool, gymnasium, lobby, dining hall, recreation and reading rooms, class rooms, offices and bowling alleys. Outdoors there are tennis courts and an athletic field.

The aim of the organization is to encourage young men to be good citizens.



Y. M. C. A.

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

To them it affords the opportunity to develop physically, mentally and morally under the training of experienced leaders.

The present membership consists of over nine hundred men and boys. The officers of the Board of Directors are: President, M. H. Taylor; vice-president, F. C. Hannah; secretary, W. B. Van Arsdell; treasurer, G. H. Fowler.

GIRL'S CLUB

The Girl's Club has been in existence for about 15 years. Mrs. O. B. Brown, the founder, and Miss Alice Chaffey, the matron, who has been in charge since its beginning, have made this organization outstandingly successful.

For several years, the club occupied the Burgess Home on the East Side, but at present the meetings are held in the attractive new clubhouse on Church

Street. The membership is now over two hundred and is divided into several well-organized groups. Any girl over fourteen years of age is eligible to membership. This association provides both a clubhouse and reading room for the young women of Berlin.

GIRL RESERVES

In 1924, the Woman's Forum of the Community Church Night established the Girl Reserves. Up to this year Miss Hannah Howell was chief advisor. Mrs. B. H. Thayer now occupies that position.

Its membership consists of twenty high school girls who hold their meetings once in two weeks at the Y. M. C. A. Its object is "To find and give the best;" its slogan is "To face life squarely." The officers are as follows: President, Helen Brann; Vice-president, Louise Vaillancourt; Secretary, Elean-

or Gilbert; Treasurer, Ruth Graves.

HI-Y

In 1922, Mr. H. V. Johnson, boys' secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at that time, founded the Hi-Y. Its purpose is to "create, maintain and extend throughout the school and community high standards of Christian character." Its objectives are "health betterment, mental acquirement, soul enrichment, social advancement and service achievement."

Its present membership consists of about twenty boys who hold their meetings once a week at the Y. M. C. A. Mr. B. H. Thayer is in charge of this group.

The officers are: Harry Conway, president; Adrian Bouchard vice-president; Edmond Haggart, secretary; Bancroft McPherson, treasurer.



BERLIN FALLS IN 1882

Notes on Berlin Business Life

IN 1835, Thomas Green, the first merchant, had a small store opposite his grist mill. The place is now occupied by the Woolworth store.

Oliver Mason built the block now adjacent to the present Berlin House and called today the Steinfeld Building. In 1850, he opened a general store. Ten years later, he sold the block and the business to M. T. Cross, who sold them to J. W. Wheeler. The latter sold out to Dexter Wheeler, who in 1869 entered partnership with G. C. Paine. In 1876, the firm moved, and Wilson Brothers occupied the building until 1878 when C. C. Gerrish & Co. bought the business. About 1885, this company moved.

In 1850, Daniel Green opened a store in a building situated on the site of the New Revere Hotel. Later, he sold it to the firm of Gower and Wilson. About 1859, Green again took possession.

In 1850, J. H. Holt opened as a hotel the Berlin Falls House, built as a residence by Amos Green in 1831.

Having built a store in 1851, Horner and Hastings stocked it with general merchandise at Berlin Falls. The building occupied the site on which the Berlin National Bank now stands.

Around 1866 William Moffett, a cobbler, began his 50-year business career in a store on Exchange Street. In 1928, the building in which his store was located was torn down.

By building two wire bridges across the Androscoggin in 1867, Dexter Blodgett opened up a popular resort at Alpine Cascades. It was named thus, at the suggestion of J. R. Hitchcock, proprietor of the Alpine House, Gorham, who promised to send his guests to see the sights. The resort was extremely popular as is shown by a register, now the property of Mrs. Hiram Rowell, daughter of Dexter Blodgett.

A year later, moving here from Milan, S. E. Paine started a meat business.

Having built the Mt. Forist House, just below W. A. Wilson's home, on a site now occupied in part by the Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Company, in 1866 M. C. Forist moved there from his

tavern on Green Square. He conducted the hotel until his death in 1879.

Returning from a successful financial trip to California in 1868, Ira Mason bought the old boarding house of Horner and Hastings, situated on the site of the building now occupied by the New England Furniture Company. Having bought also a building at the north end of Green Square where now the Berlin National Bank is located, he ran a general store until his death in 1883.

In 1870, J. L. Oswell had a shoe store and cobbler shop on Exchange Street.

About 1883, H. C. and L. A. Rowell formed a company to do general masonry work. In 1896, the partnership was dissolved. H. C. Rowell continued the business. He put in the original sewer system for the city at a cost of about \$33,000.

About 1876, Wheeler and Paine moved from the Steinfeld Block to a store under Eagle Hall on Green Street.

Having built a house in 1877, H. F. Marstou later opened it as the Whirling Eddy House, then the Cascade House.

It was where the St. Louis Hospital and the convent are now located.

Coming from Gorham in 1878, Stahl Brothers opened a dry goods store, first under Eagle Hall, Green Street, and then later in the Gilbert Block. After a disastrous fire, the firm bought the lot from F. L. Wilson and erected the present building, where now its successors, Stahl-Clarke Company continues the business. G. E. Clarke purchased the interest of A. M. Stahl in 1903, and the name of the concern was changed. When Hyman Stahl died in 1911, R. H. Goebel became a member of the firm.

Having founded the firm of C. C. Gerrish & Company, in 1878, A. H. Gerrish and C. C. Gerrish, father and son, located a store in the present Steinfeld Block. Later, W. H. Gerrish bought the interest of A. H. Gerrish. The firm moved to its new block in 1885. Ten years later, it built an addition. In 1905, the business was sold to J. C. Curtis; in 1916, the block, to J. A. Wagner.

In June, 1880, Dr. Henry Marble established a branch of his Gorham drug store in the building on the site of the



THE ARMORY

present New Revere Hotel. Three years later, the business was acquired by G. P. Emmerton, who sold it to F. L. Wilson. It was called the Wilson Pharmacy. Later, it was purchased by Charles Denning who sold it, in 1902, to Lyford and Currier. In 1911, E. H. Lyford became the sole proprietor.

About 1888 or 1889, erecting a building on lower Main Street, Fred Stevens opened a drug store where the P. J. Martin Clothing Store is located now. Later, the firm moved across the street. It has had several owners, including Messrs Bisbee, McHugh and M. J. Mullen, its present proprietor.

L. J. Cote, the first manager of Dr. Marble's drug store, built the Charles Clarke Block. Here he conducted a general store, where now the store of O. F. Cole is. In 1891, he bought and remodeled a wooden building on the west side of Main Street. In this so-called Cote Block, the owner opened a drug store. Five years later, Mr. Cote started the Cournoyer Pharmacy (now the Moffett Drug Store), later, a drug store at Berlin Mills (now the F. J. Plunkett Store), and one known as the Red Cross Pharmacy (now the Morneault Drug Store).

Coming from Randolph in 1880, C. C. Leighton opened a wagon building and

blacksmith shop on Main Street.

Around 1880, Charles Thompson of Lancaster opened a barber-shop, just below the site of the Court House.

In 1883, the first French firm to conduct a business, Lambert Brothers, started a grocery store in the Gosselin Block on Mason Street, now occupied by Blain's Electrical Store. Later, it moved to the Folsom Building, where now Levigne's Furniture Store is. In 1886, the firm built a block, occupied by the present Young Laundry. It sold the building and business in 1894.

The first insurance agency was started in 1883 by R. N. Chamberlin, who was succeeded by J. H. Wight. Mr. Wight was followed by F. N. Wheeler; Mr. Wheeler, by Wheeler and Woodward. Jan. 1, 1903, J. A. Vaillancourt bought the interest of Mr. J. H. Woodward. July 1, 1914, he also acquired the interest of Mr. Wheeler.

Since this date, the business has been run under the name of J. A. Vaillancourt. At different times, the firm has acquired several agencies, including the Eugene W. Scribner, the Scribner and Perkins (1892) and the Gershon P. Bickford Agencies (1902).

About 1883, Elmer Wheeler opened a barber shop, which is still doing business.

In 1884, David and Giles Holt began a livery business on Main Street. Later, they formed a partnership with C. M. C. Twitchell.

In the same year, W. B. Macmaster opened his jewelry store, while Napoleon Larochele started his barber shop, Main Street.

Coming from West Milan in 1885, C. N. Hodgdon started his coal and wood business.

From Lancaster A. B. Forbush came and opened a jewelry store. Later, he bought land, developed Forbush Park, built a water system, became president of the Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Company, and managed the Whitney Opera House.

In 1885, O. W. Fernald, now general contractor with an office on Main Street, began a lumbering business.

Opening a small shop in a building located above Beaudoin Block, in 1887, Zelice King sold beads and prayer-books. In 1904, she sold both building and business, then grown to be an extensive grocery store, to T. H. Samson. Having erected the building on the corner of Green and Pleasant Streets, in 1912, Mr. Samson moved his store there. Six years later, having built an adequate building on Pleasant Street, he started his wholesale grocery business which was incorporated as T. H. Samson & Company in 1920.

On Main Street, Joseph Steinfeld started a clothing store.

About 1888, D. T. Lefebvre opened a meat and vegetable store on Main Street. Later he moved to the corner of Willard and Oak Streets.

In 1889, Mrs. H. E. Smith started a florist business on the Milan Road. Coming to Berlin, the following year, Thomas Gill worked for Mrs. Smith and later became associated in the Smith Green Houses. In 1907, he bought the business. Green houses are maintained by the concern in Gorham as well as in Berlin.

P. E. Beaudoin opened his shoe store in 1889 where the Splendid Restaurant is located. In 1928, he retired.

About 1889, John Gilbert and A. E. Parent opened a furniture and hardware store on Post Office Square. Later, the partnership was dissolved; but the business was continued by Mr. Parent. The store is now occupied by the



NEW REVERE HOTEL

New England Furniture Company.

About this time C. Brooks opened a drug store in a building on the site of the present City Building.

Having bought from Mrs. K. E. Green a piece of land 1000 feet on High Street and 700 feet on the hillside, the Berlin Heights Land Company divided it into house lots and began an important development in residential Berlin.

In 1891, H. A. Laurent began his business career at the age of thirteen. His numerous activities include livery, undertaking, wholesale groceries, real estate, etc.

H. Wertheim opened a dry goods and clothing store in the same year. Six years later, he built his block on Main Street.

W. W. Burlingame entered the insurance business in February, 1896, writing all forms of insurance. In recent years he has made a specialty of casualty insurance and has built up one of the largest agencies in that branch of the insurance business in New Hampshire.

In 1896, Chick Brothers opened a shoe factory in a building, situated near the C. N. Hodgdon coal yards. The concern remained three years.

The same year A. A. St. Pierre began his tailoring business; and Joseph Lambert and J. E. Parent, their grocery store.

In 1879, H. C. Johnson started a grocery and meat store on Main Street, Berlin Mills; E. L. Jewell, his tailoring shop; and H. D. Shea, his barber shop.

During the year 1898, Simon Stahl began his coal and wood business.

A year later, F. H. and L. L. Freedman opened a clothing store for men.

In 1899, E. N. Whitecomb bought the Prescott Jewelry Store, located in the Gerrish Block. In 1927, he moved into the Toussaint Block.

In 1893, E. F. Osgood, photographer, opened a studio in the Clement Block. After the fire, he moved to the Gerrish Block, where he is still located.

A. A. Fancy bought the blacksmith shop of J. D. Duke, Mechanic Street, while A. E. Kelley began his 29 years as a barber.

Coming from Westbrook, Me., C. S. Clarke bought the sporting and confectionary store of George Holt which he ran for 20 years, finally selling out to O. F. Cole.

G. P. Bickford established a real estate agency.

In 1894, A. W. Walters began his extensive undertaking business. Ten years later, he built and moved into the block, 250-262 Main Street, where he is now located.

Twitchell and Holt erected the largest stable in town, 144 feet by 48 feet, on Mason Street, west of Main. They conducted an extensive livery and sales stable. Later, they sold it to Snodgrass and Stewart. In 1914, it was completely burned.

George W. Gordon started a paint and paper store on Mason Street.

In 1895, F. F. Bisbee began the Berlin Steam Laundry in a building owned by the Glen Manufacturing Company, where now the International Pulp Mill stands on Main Street. Following Mr. Bisbee the proprietors were: Messrs. Peadie and Farris, Rollins, Shannahan, Abbott, Young and Arthur Gilman, the present owner. In 1916, the name was changed to the Young Laundry. The laundry has been located in several buildings on Main Street.

April 16, 1895, Greenlaw, Page and Doe Company was organized and incorporated under the general laws of the state, for dealing in general merchan-

dise. The store was located on Main Street, near Post Office Square and it did a business of \$70,000 yearly.

Having formed the Berlin Dry Goods Company in 1895, J. W. Parker and L. A. Dresser began business in the Clement Building. After the fire, the firm moved to the Morin Block where now the J. C. Penney Store is located. As the Berlin Dry Goods Company was in business 30 years, many merchants, including J. A. Larochelle and R. H. Goebel now on Main Street, learned business there.

In 1895, F. F. McNally bought the Wilson House (Mt. Forist House situated on the site of the Newberry Store). Two years later, he secured possession of the Revere Hotel, started by John Green. In 1904, he rebuilt the hotel and about 1913, he sold it to C. F. McNally who renamed it the New Revere Hotel.

During the summer of 1896, E. A. Steady began his business career when he opened a store to sell musical instruments. Later, as A. L. Bailey, St. Johnsbury, Vt., put in pianos and talking machines, the name of the store was changed from the Steady Music Rooms to the Bailey. Taking over the entire stock on the death of Mr. Bailey, Mr. Steady gave the original name to the



POLICE STATION

business. When the block, in which the store was located, was completely destroyed by fire two months ago, Mr. Steady moved into the old Berlin National Bank Building.

During 1900, Joseph Lambert bought the grocery business of John Moffett in the Masou Building, Green Square; and Irving Stearns, the grocery store in Gilbert and Parent Block, Green Square. The former sold the business to Henry Montminy in 1906. Mr. Lambert opened another store in the Lambert Block, opposite the Court House.

This same year, Jules Parent began his grocery business. In 1925 he retired. His son, Leo Parent, continues the firm.

About 1902, J. A. Wagner opened his dry goods firm in the store now occupied by the Woolworth Company; Malloy Brothers started a meat and grocery business; while J. F. Bell bought the livery business of Fred Stevens. Later, the latter built large stables, conducted an extensive horse mart, and ran a successful ice business. In 1917, the business was incorporated under the name of J. F. Bell & Sons. In 1924, Mr. Bell organized the Berlin Grain Company. In 1929, he sold his interest in the grain company to Hamlin Brothers, Milan.

During 1902, Berlin experienced its most spectacular fire when the Clement

Building, on the corner of Mason and Main Streets, where the Albert Theatre and Post Office stand, was destroyed. The Gagne Block, C. Brooks Drug Store and the Blue Restaurant were also burned to the ground.

The following year, another great conflagration destroyed many stores. The Green Block, a brick veneer building, located on the site of the present City Garage, and the Berlin National Bank on Exchange Street, was burned. On the same evening, a fire started in George Marier's shoe store, just north of the present Beaudoin Block. It swept over the Beaudoin Building and other wooden buildings on lower Main Street. The loss amounted to \$130,000-\$140,000—the largest fire loss the city has experienced.

In 1906, the Hallie Wilson Photographic Studio was founded.

This same year, Woodward and Gerish (J. H. Woodward and W. H. Gerish) formed a partnership and enlarged the insurance business of Mr. Woodward to include real estate and all kinds of insurance. Later, the firm bought the casualty insurance business of Thomas Toohey. It was first located in the Morin Block, but for several years it has been over the J. M. Dresser store.

In 1900, the Berlin Foundry and Machine Company began its business on

Goebel Street.

About 1901, John Carrigan and Eli King started a grocery and meat store on Main Street. The latter bought the interest of the former in 1913.

In 1903, Marier and Larochelle opened a men's clothing and shoe store. Two years later, the firm, located in the Steinfeld Block, became Moffett and Larochelle. In 1911, J. A. Larochelle became sole owner; and in 1918, he moved into the new Gilbert Block.

During 1904, Alfred Halle bought the meat department of the C. C. Gerrish & Company.

The City Garage Company was established in connection with the Berlin Foundry and Machine Company. In 1910, the concern moved into its fire-proof garage on Exchange Street.

During the years, 1903-07, Stewart and Snodgrass erected a number of buildings; Cote Block, Main Street, Public Library, Tucker Block, Odd Fellows Building and Bell Block.

Having bought the business of Irving Mack, Green Square, in 1905, J. M. Dresser made a specialty of sporting goods. Twelve years later, he secured possession of the building.

In 1905, Mrs. J. A. Moffett started a millinery business.

In 1907, L. J. Roberge began his meat and grocery business.

About 1908, Luther Buber bought from Henry Lamoine the lumber and finishing mill, started by Walter Hodgdon in 1888, situated on Union Street. Securing land on this street from John Goebel, in 1910 he erected a brick building. Having been incorporated as Luther Buber Sons Company, in 1920, the concern acquired land back of Mt. Forist, "Old Jericho," and also back of Cate's Hill, which, later on, it sold to H. A. St. Laurent. In 1923 it bought from Joseph Blais the old Gilbert and Parent Hardware business, Green Square, which it closed out in 1928.

This same year, Paul Ramsey began his career as a baker at 146 Main Street.

In 1908, Joseph Gaynor started a shoe store which he sold in 1919, to the Morin System.

The next year, John Goebel, Dennis Campbell and Fred Hodgdon erected the Gem Theatre on the site now occupied by the Newberry Store. Bell Hall was also built the same year.



CENTRAL FIRE STATION

The Franklin Printing Company, now Smith and Town, Printers, began its business Nov. 21, 1909.

In 1909, D. W. Coffey opened a jewelry store on Main Street. After 15 years of business he sold it to W. J. Bourassa, the present owner.

In 1910, the Cournoyer Pharmacy was sold to W. G. Dupont; in 1913, to E. F. Bailey; in 1916, to T. E. Lemieux; and in 1919 to J. A. Moffett, its present owner, who changed the name to the present one.

In 1915, the Bean and Bean Insurance Agency started. Norman Jacobs acquired the business in 1923.

MUSICIANS OF FORMER DAYS

In 1888, the Berlin Choral and Orchestral Society was organized by Dr. H. W. Johnson. Its officers were: W. H. Gerrish, president; E. A. Steady, vice-president; W. A. Boothby, secretary; C. L. Doe, treasurer; L. W. Wyman, librarian; Dr. H. W. Johnson, choral leader; E. A. Steady, orchestra conductor; and Miss B. A. Ward (Mrs. Steady), accompanist. During two years it gave four concerts in Music Hall. The soloists were: Mrs. W. H. Gerrish, Mrs. J. D. Holt, Mrs. A. B. Forbush, Miss Almira Page (Mrs. C. L. Doe), Miss Lillian Bridges (Mrs. A. H. Eastman), F. F. Talbox, H. J. Goss, W. J. Oleson (cornet), A. J. I. Christianson (violin), and E. A. Steady, clarinet.

Later, the society merged into the Berlin Opera Company which for three seasons gave such numbers as "Pinafore," "Trial by Jury," and "Chimes of Normandy," not only in Berlin but also in all the neighboring towns.

Dec. 11, 1890, in Berlin Mills Hall the Scientific and Literary Club gave a splendid program. Robert Small, Maud Clark (Barney), Clara Wardwell (Gifford) were featured, while a male quartet, Messrs. Spaulding, Burlingame, Oleson and Brick won considerable favor. James Horne, Jennie Wardwell, Mable Langis (Cooper), O. P. Cole, and J. W. Condon, also took part.

The program, directed by E. A. Steady, at the dedication of the Whitney Opera House Oct. 6, 1890, featured a male quartet, W. H. Furbish, O. J. Cole, C. D. Porter and C. L. Doe; a cornetist, W. J. Oleson; a violinist, A. J. F. Christiansen; a pianist, Mrs. Causebrook; a contralto, Etta White, and a

reader, Professor P. H. Dale (now Senator Dale of Vermont). Tickets cost 35 cents; reserve tickets, 50 cents.

Having organized the Berlin Singers' Club of 24 members, E. B. Shaw, vocal teacher of Portland, Me., gave a concert, July 17, 1894. The Imperial Quartet—Mr. Shaw and three members of St. Barnabas Church choir, W. H. Furbish, J. O'Donnell, and C. L. Doe—and the Berlin Brass Band (E. A. Steady, leader) assisted.

BERLIN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Berlin Athletic Association has promoted hockey, baseball, and boxing with unusual success in all three sports. For the past year, however, the association has not been active, chiefly because the public did not support the teams sufficiently to make them possible financially. It has been deemed wiser to abandon a sport than to have second-rate players represent the city.

Boxing is one of the oldest sports known in the city. The Berlin Athletic Association has been instrumental in developing some excellent material.

For several years a very good semi-professional baseball team represented Berlin. Lack of support caused it to be given up in 1926.

Hockey has, perhaps, been Berlin's outstanding sport. From a scrub team,

organized in fun, to an all-star outfit which gained international prominence, then a gradual decline—that, in brief, is the history of hockey in Berlin. The first team was organized by D. P. Brown and Armand Dupont during the season of 1920-1921. An improvised rink on the Y. M. C. A. field was used until the Pleasant Street rink was leased by the Berlin Hockey Club in 1922.

NANSEN SKI CLUB

In 1905, the Nansen Ski Club was organized by a group of young Scandinavians. The first meeting was held in a hall in the Brown Company Store building. Officers were chosen and a constitution was adopted.

Until 1912, the constitution and the records of the club were written in Scandinavian. This constitution specified that the club was organized to further the ski sport as a whole, to develop clean sportsmanship in the younger members, and to function as a social organization. It also stipulated that only Scandinavians were eligible for membership. This last clause was later amended. Now any young man of good character is permitted to join.

For years at meetings held in the homes of the various members, plans for the future were discussed. The



original membership of twenty gradually increased to forty.

Fridtjof Nansen was the hero of most young Scandinavians at the time the club was formed. His name was deemed the most suitable for the club. Because so many Americans found it difficult to pronounce, when the constitution was revised, "Fridtjof" was dropped from the name.

Annual dues for members were but fifty cents. For years these dues were the only source of revenue. The slides were built by men themselves with what materials they had at hand. When the representatives to Montreal gave such good account of themselves, however, the townspeople began to take an interest, and the difficulties grew less. More men joined, and the club began to make a bid for national honors.

Because of his excellent form in jumping in 1921, Gunnar Michelson won a special prize at Montreal. At Lake Placid, Michelson, Knudson and Albert Hanson won the first three

prizes. Michelson established a new Eastern record.

In 1922, a new slide or chute, then the largest east of the Mississippi River, was built in Berlin. That year Ingval, better known as "Bing," Anderson established a new record. He also took first prize at the Montreal meet. The next year he was sent to Revelstoke, British Columbia, where he finished second.

In 1924, Robert Reid, Jorgen Johanson and Karsten Moen finished first, second and third in the cross-country race. Moen, Couture and Johanson finished second, third and fourth in the Class B jumping. At Lake Placid Reid won the twenty-five mile race, while Moen won the Class B jump with more points than the Class A winner.

Every year members are sent to meets all over New England. Boys who were formerly members of the club have for years been making names for themselves in college winter sports.

Each year a carnival is held, and contestants from all sections of the

East and some who represent the West come to participate. Under the auspices of the Eastern Amateur Association, of which the Nansen Ski Club is a member, the Eastern Amateur Meet has been held in Berlin.

Through the efforts of the Nansen Ski Club, assisted by the various service clubs of the city, it was possible for the people of Berlin to hear this winter a lecture by Doctor Fridtjof Nansen, noted explorer, writer, and statesman.

The Nansen Ski Club is known all over the country by lovers of the ski sport. It has made a name for itself through the accomplishments of its expert skiers. One of the first ski clubs to be organized in New England, with but a mere score of workers, it has developed into one of the leading winter sport organizations of the East.

BERLIN NEWSPAPERS

Establishing a printing press April 11, 1888, W. A. Boothby and V. V. Twitchell began to publish "The Berlin Independent." They were first located where the office of Simon Stahl & Sons is. Boothby being sole proprietor later moved the business under the Whitney Opera House, Mechanic Street.

Successive owners were R. P. Weston, H. L. Robinson and H. I. Goss. During the latter's ownership, Mrs. C. E. James was the editor. Later under the direction of a Mr. Meehan of Concord, the paper died a political death.

Around 1900, W. F. Andrus began to publish "The Reporter." In August, 1902, O. H. Toothaker purchased the paper. During his editorship the firm moved to the Bell Block at the corner of Pleasant and Mechanic Streets. Two years later, during the editorship of C. R. Davis, valuable material and the files of the periodical were destroyed by fire.

In 1912, J. H. and T. F. Houlihan bought the newspaper and became its editors. Today "The Berlin Reporter" is a weekly periodical with a large circulation. Its offices are in the Odd Fellows Block.

THE THEATRES

In 1910, the Albert Theatre was built on part of the former site of the Clement Block, and the Gagne Building. Albert Croteau, Edmond De-



ALBERT THEATRE

rocher, Arthur Routhier, Edward Routhier, Joseph St. Clair, George Gagne and others formed a corporation.

Four years later, E. A. Steady, E. O. Gilbert, the late J. A. Wagner, and the late W. G. Dupont became owners. At the present time E. O. Gilbert is manager.

In 1914, the Princess Theatre was built by a group of business men, including E. E. Pierce, P. J. Pickford, William Tipert and others. Ralph Gilbert is the present manager.

A HOUSE WITH STYLE

July 3, 1849, Richard Wheeler built the first house with ornamental outside work, situated on land now occupied by the City National Bank. The building, later owned by Dexter Wheeler, then by his daughter, Mrs. E. W. Scribner, was moved and was located on Noyes Court. It remains there still.

EARLY FRENCH FAMILIES

Shortly after the Civil War, Mrs. Benjamin Jolicoeur, now 84 years old, came to Berlin, a village of 11 houses, five shacks and one store.

Soon at her home on the Gorham Road, she opened the first French school, which she kept until St. Regis Academy was started. Some of her American and French pupils were: Frank and Willie Paine, Harry Green, George Preo, Alfred King, Louis Labrecque, George Porrell, Joseph Porrell, Peter Dube, Napoleon, Joseph and Mary Larochelle, Jane Desilet, Marie Fortier, Aline Dube, Alice Castonguay, Olivine Roi, Marie and Alice Dumont, Nettie, Fannie and Maria Mason, Napoleon Marchand, and Rosanna Marchand.

Mrs. Jolicoeur was also instrumental in bringing many French to Berlin. In the number were the Carreaus, Letartes, Nolins, Pauliottes, Farlardeaus, and others.

EAGLE HALL

In 1875, Eagle Hall was erected on Green Street, opposite the present New Revere Hotel. It filled a large place in the life of the growing community. Church services, social gatherings, political activities and traveling show companies made use of the auditorium.

PROFESSIONAL MEN

The first doctor to come to Berlin as a resident was Dr. H. F. Wardwell who arrived in 1881. He was followed by Dr. F. A. Colby in 1882, Dr. J. O. Dutrizac (the first French one) in 1886, Dr. A. Lavallee Dec. 20, 1887, and Dr. J. J. Cobb, who had been practicing in Milan for 11 years, in 1892. Dr. I. A. Tucker, Homeopath, came to Berlin about 1882.

In 1881, R. N. Chamberlin, the first lawyer, arrived from West Stewartstown, while four years later D. J. Daley moved to Berlin from Lancaster. In 1888, H. I. Goss arrived, while Edmund Sullivan came from Lancaster in 1901.

OUR OLDEST RESIDENTS

The oldest person in Berlin today is Mrs. Ann J. (Howard) Mason, born Sept. 6, 1835, at Alice River, near Rumford, Me. Previous to her marriage to Ira Mason, her family moved to New Hampshire.

The oldest native is Mrs. Persis Green Clarke, daughter of Daniel Green. She is now 82 years old. She resides on Green Street.



PRINCESS THEATRE

"The Berlin Centenary Pageant"

1829-1929

Y. M. C. A. Athletic Field, July 2, 3, 4, 1929

The Entire Production Written and Produced by
THE JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCING COMPANY, Inc., Fostoria, Ohio
JOSEF W. SEABOLD, Pageant Master

PAUL W. PINE, Assistant Director

RALPH DEAL, Pianist

"DEDICATION"

To the pioneers who laid the foundations of our city and country so broad and deep; to the old residents who builded so wisely and well thereon, and to their successors, who have enlarged, beautified and enjoyed the magnificent results, this Pageant is dedicated in the hope that it will assist in keeping green the memory of those whose deeds are portrayed in honor of their useful activities and worthy lives.

PROLOGUE

Trumpets! The curtains are parted—Miss Berlin, the Queen of the Pageant—appears with her attendants, Beauty, National Pride, Strength, Fertility, Patriotism, Peace, Courage, Faith, Hope, Charity, Liberty, Health, Wealth, Thrift and Preparedness.

The Queen takes her place and welcomes her subjects.

"Fellow Citizens of Berlin and the United States: In the name of the inhabitants of this goodly country, and in honor of our celebration this evening, I bid you all a most cordial welcome. Whether you were born within its ancient boundaries, interlacing your affections with those with whom you compose this incorporated brotherhood in the great family of the Union, or whether you have forsaken your home in some foreign country, renouncing all allegiance unto it, and having adopted this as your earthly home, here to abide as one of its children, seeking its peace and its welfare, as long as God in His Providence shall continue here, or whether you are a native of some other town, city, or country, and are here present to enjoy with us this celebration in the name of Berlin, I extend to each and all of you the endearing address of FELLOW CITIZENS and bid you welcome to the Grand Historical Pageant."

Trumpeters now announce the arrival of Miss Columbia, attended by her 48 States. They take their place and are greeted by the Queen—

"Welcome! Welcome, Columbia, and you, her daughters, Fair United States! Welcome to Berlin and to the Historical Pageant of the Centennial!

"Your Majesty—in the name of these United States, I acknowledge this your welcome. With pride we recognize in Berlin one of the brightest gems in our crown of American achievement and progress. We are happy tonight to receive your welcome to this gathering together in remembrance and honor of those worthy men and courageous women who here began a march of progress the direction of which has ever been forward. May "FORWARD" be your watchword—your goal, "PERFECTION."

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

THE PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude I—"I came, I know not whence,
I go I know not whither,
Eye of things created never
Upon my coming looked, nor shall it see my passing,
First and last of all things, I,
For I am Time.
Look ye upon the Dawning of Creation
Called Universe
When out of the chaos, order is brought
You will see the birth of sky, flowers, lands
And last—man, the Red Man."

EPISODE I.

THE DAWNING OF CREATION

In the distance several ghost-like creatures may be seen approaching, followed by many beautiful things. They lift their veils, and—BEHOLD—we see the Dawning of Creation, "called Universe."

We see the joyous birth of the Land and the Sky; of the Water and the Flowers!

Just as everything is in perfect harmony, with the creation growing in its merry play, the voice of Man is heard. This breaks the stilled harmony of nature, and in gross confusion the creation sprites run and hide under the cover of the forest.

THE RED MAN

INDIAN CAMP LIFE AND PRIMITIVE OCCUPATIONS OF COOS COUNTY

Before the advent of the white man in this country, the Indians reigned supreme. To them the objects of Nature were Deities, as the Sun, the Moon, Fire, Trees, various animals, Lakes, Rivers, Waterfalls, etc.

Where the Indians came from in the beginning, how long they dwelt in North America, what peoples they replaced, is a matter of much dispute. We see a typical band of Indians who are found in small villages and roving bands. They cultivate the soil very little and depend almost entirely upon the chase. Hunting and dancing constitute their enjoyment. Their great interest in life is to procure food and devour it and to subdue their enemies.

Tepees are erected by the squaws while braves are sent out by the Chief to scout. Camp fires are built, a squaw goes for water, others are grinding corn and weaving, and children are playing around the tepees, shouting lustily. Hunters enter, bringing their game and the squaws take charge of it. Wrestling, running and dancing are engaged in by young warriors.

A daughter of the Sagamore is secretly wooed and won by a young brave of a neighboring tribe. But the haughty old Chief intends her for a renowned warrior of his tribe. Mustering his friends, the favored lover presents himself in the village and according to Indian custom, presents to her father his softest furs and Wampum white, and demands his bride. The alliance is too honorable to permit an abrupt refusal, so the Chief assembles his braves and the matter is debated. It is decided that the rivals shall settle their dispute by a trial of skill, the winner to win the beautiful prize. A mark is set up, the ground carefully measured and the two warriors take their respective places in the midst of the assembled tribe. The heart of the Indian maid beats high with hope when her lover sends his arrow quivering into the edge of the target, but is sunk when her rival steps scornfully to his place and shoots within the very center. A shout of triumph rewards the victor but before it has died away the defeated warrior strides to the spot where his mistress stands and she clasps her lover's hand. In another moment they are running swiftly to the woods. They are hotly pursued and seeing escape impossible they rush to the verge of the cataract and fling themselves headlong into its deadly embrace. Sadly the pursuers return, camp is broken and sorrowfully they depart from the scene.

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude II—"And so they came into this land
Adventurers bold on every hand
The early founders of our race,
The men who took the Red Man's place."

EPISODE II.

EARLY SETTLERS

Scene I.—Amos Peabody and John Messer. 1820 or 1821.

Amos Peabody and John Messer are engaged in a hunting trip in this vicinity and on viewing the noble elm trees on the banks of the river, conceive the idea of cutting and burning them to ashes and making salts to be sold to make potash. They arrive for these operations with a sled, which is very much like the kind used now for hauling wood on a steep hillside, and they unpack wooden pails, a few dishes and tools, empty hogsheads, a large kettle, hay for the team and food for themselves. They make camp, care for the horses, and while one busies himself with these duties, the other draws in a pine log and begins to hew one side so that it can be dug out with adze and

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

axe so as to make a long trough through which water will be run.

Scene II.—William Sessions. 1824.

(a). A log cabin has already been built by William Sessions and his nephew, Cyrus Wheeler, crops have been planted and all is in readiness for his family to arrive. Belongings are packed on horses and a small wagon contains many necessary things. Everyone seems delighted with the spot and at once preparations are made to make it as homelike as possible. This is a Tableau Scene.

Scene III.—Arrival of Samuel Blodgett and Thomas Green and Families. 1825-26.

(b). Months have passed, and many families have moved into the community. To welcome the newcomers "Uncle Bill" and Mrs. Sessions have open house and many friends arrive. One of them has brought his fiddle and as he begins to play, feet start tapping to the rhythm and soon a quadrille is being called. As their elders dance the youngsters amuse themselves with various games. Several happy hours are spent and merriment and hilarity are at their height when at last they wend their way to their new home.

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude III—"The Powers of the Forest—and the Powers of the River
Which menaced them always,
Had to be conquered and bent to their will;
With danger encircling by day and by night—
Here lit their hearth fires, to gleam through the years
Clear as a beacon light."

EPISODE III.

Scene I "Dance of the Wilderness Spirit."

A symbolic ballet representing the Spirit of the Wilderness in its most playful mood, with the Powers of the Forest, Powers of the River, and the Mist Maidens dancing in the unexplored Wilderness.

Scene II. "Conquering the Barriers."

A symbolic portrayal of the heroic advancement of the Pioneer Manhood and Pioneer Womanhood of America in the face of obstacles and the opposing forces of Nature. The forest harboring many lurking dangers had to be cleared away. Floods from the rivers had to be subdued.

Mists from the swamp lands brought on fever, and following closely came famine, with death itself stalking always in the shadows. Yet the advancement went steadily forward and the struggle of the early Manhood and Womanhood of America has been crowned with the noble triumph reflected in the Berlin of today.

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude IV.—"Witness here ye days of old
Tales of early schools unfold,
How noble the deeds of long ago
How warm did hearts with fervor glow."

EPISODE IV.

THE FIRST SCHOOL. 1827

It is 1827 and school sessions are being held in a private dwelling by Rhoda Rowell. She arrives, rings the bell and children come trooping in from all sides. Classes are started—later recess is given, games are played and after another class, the children are dismissed.

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude V.—"Wherever human hands unbind
The shackles of the deathless mind;
Wherever man has led his friend
To some diviner, nobler end;
Where right is right and truth is truth,
And men for men have dared to do;
Where faith is kinsman to the soul,
And love of God controls the whole."

EPISODE V.

Scene 1. Incorporation of Berlin. 1829.

The year 1829 brings to pass an event which makes the townspeople swell with pride. The population of Maynesboro, consisting of seven families: Thompson, Wheeler, Green, Blodgett, Bean, Evans, and Cates, are assembled and manifest a desire to be recognized as a town. A petition is drawn up and members of the community sign. This is sent to the State Legislature.

Scene II. Election of Town Officers.

The legislature has passed a bill that the town is to be known as Berlin and that a meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in September for the election of town officers. Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Ordway, and Thomas

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Wheeler are on the organizing Committee and warrants are posted, giving time and place of the first meeting. These are read by the citizens and at the appointed time, one o'clock, September 1, 1829, many are assembled and the meeting is opened by Andrew Cates who is chosen to act as moderator. Officers are chosen by the assembly and congratulations are in order after the meeting adjourns.—This is a Tableau Scene.

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude VI.—" 'Tis from the germ the cedar springs;
The raindrops brood the ocean;
The nestling soars on solar wings,
And spurns a world's commotion."

EPISODE VI.

A "JAMBOREE"—1837

The ringing axe is silent; the sound of many voices in the forest is diminishing; spring has come in all her glory and a winter of labor is past. The time for pleasure has arrived and crowds of woodsmen are congregating in Berlin for a "jamboree," or rather a celebration. There is much hilarity and as new members arrive they are received with cheers and are welcomed by the crowd. Sports are features and a tug o' war attracts a crowd at one side, while a wrestling match is staged for the enjoyment of others. All goes well until one who does not agree with his fellow men backs up his assertions with his fist. Others are drawn into the argument and pandemonium reigns.

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude VII.—"So—Away with care,
Let every heart with quickened fervor glow,
While we brush the dust from by-gone years,
And bid the records show the honored deeds of those who lived
Many years ago."

EPISODE VII.

BERLIN'S PATRIOTISM IN THE CIVIL WAR. 1861-1865

An Old Soldier's Dream.—Tableau Scene.

A veteran of the Civil War—a "Last Leaf." An old soldier day-dreaming, but day-dreaming of the past. Memory comes softly tripping to him, bends over him and leads his thoughts back to his wedding day—away back in 1861. He sees the guests arrive. He sees himself a dapper young fellow of twenty-one. He sees—ah! He sees the bride, young and beautiful. Then the wedding procession, the ceremony, the congratulations. And oh, the fun, when the old Virginia Reel strikes up! But suddenly all is confusion. The news is brought by an excited mother that there has been disaster at Bull Run and that President Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers. The young men of the party become more interested in the report than in continuing the festivities, and to the dismay of the ladies prepare to leave for enlistment. The bridegroom is torn between the fiery patriotism born in his veins and his love for his bride. But as a true daughter of patriots she urges him to go with the rest.

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude VIII.—"Fads and fancies of Yesterdays
With time have evolved in many ways;
Costumes and styles have seen many a change
In courtship and dancing, but Youth still—
Supremely reigns."

EPISODE VIII.

JULY 4th. 1876

The patriotic spirit of the people all over the country is aroused on this, the Centennial of our freedom from English rule and a celebration has been arranged. Decorations are out—banners are hung on lines between buildings and the day is ushered in by the firing of cannon, guns, and firecrackers. Joseph Hicks, marshal of the day, in his uniform and mounted on Daniel Green's spirited white horse, lends dignity to the occasion. Michael Blair, who poses as a brave hunter is in evidence with his only firearm, a sawed-off army musket which has the roar of a small cannon. Crowds are dashing hither and thither—young boys delighting in firecrackers that have been supplied at cost by Mr. Green. Excitement reigns—the parade is coming. In the lead is Joseph Hicks on his white charger—then the band—the parade is made up of a hayrack for the Sunday school, a long line of teams, single and double, and a float in which thirteen prettily dressed young ladies, bearing banners, represent the thirteen original states.

After the parade, contests are held—a potato race, sack race—bean bag and others, just as interesting. Older people choose sides for a spelling bee and this continues briskly until all are vanquished by the best one of them all. The crowd adjourns for the picnic dinner held in John R. Horne's grove on the hillside, opposite the "Haunted House."

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude IX.—“War! War! War!

The song of the shell through stricken skies
It sings the dirge of Death as it flies—
War! War! War!
To man sings this merciless shell
It holds him fast in its martial spell
War! War! War!
Till mute he lies on the reddened clod
Or hushed he falls to the fresh-turned sod.
War! War! War!
The shells can no more say.
For the ‘Peace of God’ is here to stay.”

EPISODE IX.

BERLIN IN THE WORLD WAR. 1917-1919

A drill of the American Sailors and Red Cross, acknowledging their great contribution to the independence and welfare of the United States of America, as exemplified in the World War. Tableau Scene—“The Spirit of Berlin.”

PROPHECY OF FATHER TIME

Interlude X.—“Now that the Book of Records is closed,

And in it, the deeds of Old repose;
Let us then turn to our enlightened age
And see the wonders of today’s beauty displayed.
I’ve seen the birth of man; seen how through strife and strain and struggle,
Man hath doffed the Brute—and donned the Human.
How through trial and tears—Man rises still, and learns
That he is Soul, I—For I am TIME.”

EPISODE X.

THE MASQUE OF THE NATIONS. 1929

A mammoth spectacle symbolizing the spirit and growth of America, the melting pot of nations, where people from every corner of the earth are united in a union, one and inseparable. Character dances of many nations will be presented with correct dress for each, from the smallest to the mightiest—AMERICA.—Tableau Scene—“The American.”

GRAND FINALE

Everyone joins in the singing of “The Star Spangled Banner.”

THE END

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS

Miss Berlin	Pauline Sullivan
Miss Columbia	Mrs. W. H. MacArthur
Father Time	P. J. Hinchey
Pioneer Man	Thomas Gill
Pioneer Woman	Mrs. Thomas Mack
Fever	Mary Routhier
Famine	Madeline Yandow
Spirit of the Wilderness	Evelyn Cross
Death	William Roach
Bride	Florence Lennon
Groom	Edward Thomas
Minister	John Haney
Chief	Alec MacLean
Chief	Fred Dupuis
Chief	Leon Campbell
Amos Peabody	Clarence Cordwell
John Messer	E. W. Levering
William Sessions	Joseph McKinnon
Cyrus Wheeler	John Jackson
Samuel Blodgett	R. A. Webber
Thomas Green	George Colby
Benjamin Thompson	Alfred Halle
Thomas Ordway	Harlan Cordwell

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Thomas Wheeler, Jr.	David Yandow
Andrew Cates	Leon Davidson
Joseph Hicks	Earl Carr
Civil War Veteran	Ex-Mayor George Hutchins

CREATION GIRLS

Madeline Blackburn	Beatrice Duguay	Marjorie Richards	Louise Henderson
Vivian Gade	Elisabeth Hodgdon	Ruth Campbell	Margaret O'Connor
Louise Vaillancourt	Irma Carbonneau	Olive Neil	Catherine McGillen
Edmere Barrett	Margaret Feindel	Mary Grigel	Madonna McKinley
Pauline Holcomb	Catherine James	Annie Agrodnia	Pauline Brown
Elizabeth McLaughlin	Reta Turley	Ethel Cryans	Frances Gibbons

FLOWERS GIRLS

Geneva Grenier	Mary Rayner	Eleanor Allard	Bernice Ericksen
Dorothy Sullivan	Lucille Benoit	Eleanor Malloy	Marguerite Sullivan
Goldie Schroder	Kathleen Wilkinson	Louise Stewart	Helen Oleson
Doris Gunn	Dorothy Southgate	Evelyn Collins	Mildred Holcomb
Mary Atwood	Dorothy Graves	Margaret Reid	

LAND GIRLS

Loraine Martin	Harriet Ward	Jeanette Lunderville
Ann McKee	Vera Thorne	Simonne Morin

SKY GIRLS

Beatrice Bixby	Marguerite DeLacy	Stella Ellis
Marie Deal	Ruth Gothreau	Evangeline Holt

POWERS OF THE RIVER

Geraldine Stahl	Mary Morin	Eleanor Coffey	Mugette Couture
Margaret Gibbons	Vera Marquis	Mary Peabody	

POWERS OF THE FOREST

Dorothy Miles	Helena Oliver	Jean Holt	Veronica Carbonneau
Eleanor Thompson	Helen Flaherty	Stella Covico	Juliette Blackburn

MIST MAIDENS

Florence Smith	Martha Gade	Gertrude Johnson	Edna Lemerise
Eleanor Martin	Anna Conon	Inez Carbonneau	Yvonne Bailey

BELGIAN GIRLS

Clara Girard	Irene Sarard	Cecile Dutil	Lucille Roy
Cecile Gagnon	Clara Keroack	Nellie Caouette	Eva Godin
Doris Boutin	Imelda Dugas	Laurence Clouthier	Olive Gray

ENGLISH GIRLS

Florence Berube	Yvonne Ouellette	Lelianne Dumont	Irene Dion
Lucille Blais	Marie Brisson	Louisa Paquette	Irene Parent
Lucille Thibodeau	Lucille Ramsay	Florence Rivard	Helene Ouellette

IRISH GIRLS

Agnes Pevarnek	Mildred O'Neil	Pauline Hopkins	Loretta White
Nora St. Clair	Margaret Egan	Virginia Hopkins	Lorraine Holt
Helen Sullivan	Frances Hickey	Mildred Egan	Eleanor Boivan

ITALIAN GIRLS

Irene Poirier	Rose Aimee Vaillancourt	Annette Mairguy	Aline Laliberte
Graciella Albert	Delia Arsenault	Rose Anna Arsenault	Fernande Rousseau

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GIRLS

Georgia Costello	Katherine Collins	Helen Mullen	Audrey Sullivan
Geraldine Burns	Theresa Dubeau	Madeline Travers	Mary Kelly
Rita Coulombe	Cecile Cote	Solange Olivier	Louise Lemerise
Rita Myler	Cecilia Coubie	Pauline Wight	Pauline Devost

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

U. S. A. GIRLS

Mary Egnatovich
Marguerite Downs
Maude Lennon
Lorraine Coffey
Lillian Hjelm
Harriet Byrd
Alice Darcahdk
Alice Stallard
Myrtle Firestone
Germaine Parent
Joyce Derosier
Dorothy Anderson
Annette LeClerc
Ida Leborgne
Evangeline Roy
Norma Eastman
Beatrice Holt
Esther Bragg
Charlotte Maines
Pearl Erickson
Natalie Santy
Rose Dinardo
May Downs
Florence Sullivan
Jean Twitchell
Emma Birt

Ella Middleton
Edith Forster
Ruth Layes
Eloise Mandigo
Helen Pendo
Irene Aube
Aline Vaillancourt
Yvonne Poulirt
Lucille Corriveau
Janet Fline
Lucille McCready
Dorothy Murray
Dorothy File
Lucille Buber
Florence Barbin
Anastatia Kolinsky
Ruby Milligan
Evelyn Gendron
Eunice Croteau
Arlene Bulger
Mary Chodokoski
Priscilla Bergeron
Marie Baren
Pauline Larocque
Lillian Findson
Natalie McRae

Florence Christianson
Ruth M. Abramson
Edythe R. Allen
Annette Leclerc
Peggy Mader
Lillian MacCosh
Juanita Buber
Ramona Buber
Viola Johnson
Marion Heath
Gladys Aubie
Edith Gode
Rita Fortier
Mildred Johnson
Ruth Pruzan
Pauline Labonte
Eleanor Kenney
June Sweet
Shirley Oleson
Pearl Holmes
Leona Fraser
Alice Birt
Alice Brooks
Dona Carr
Vivian Robinson
Olive Lacroix

Pearl Chamberlin
Barbara Graves
Sophie Brooks
Eleanor Sheptor
Jeannette Vaillancourt
Shirley Danneman
Harriet Danneman
Irene Rjhida
Doris Fournier
Rose Lambert
Lily Moreau
Marie Blanche Coulombe
Clara Rivard
Clair Dumais
Theresa Plante
Olivene Baillargeon
Dorothy Plante
Lillian Robitaille
Noella Paradis
Annette Paquette
Olivette Fournier
Lauretta Belanger
Marie Ange Aube
Yvette Lavertue
Helen Marquis
Alice Baker

DUTCH GIRLS

Laurette St. Hilaire
Florence Gagnon
Marie Jeanne Gagnon

Eva Ross
Lucie Guay
Aline Lefebvre

Estelle Laliberte
Yvette Labrie
Fernande Bellavance

Alberta Roberge
Germaine Francoeur
Olive Roy

NORWEGIAN GIRLS

Roma Rodgerson
Beverly Buber
Eva Bergquist

Ruth Hanson
Beatrice Edberg
Charline Hawkinsen

Doris Olesen
Jane Thorn
Lyndall Goldsmith

Virginia Richards
Verlie Hawkinson
Grace Witcher

FRENCH GIRLS

Germaine Woods
Jeannette Groleau
Antoinette Couture

Mable Laroche
Germaine Boucher
Mary Marquis

Simone Vizina
Bernadette Boisverte
Annette Landry

Lina Pelchat
Claire Bergeron
Violetta Barrette

CAST IN INDIAN EPISODE

INDIAN BRAVES

Leo Blais
Alphonse Paradis
Albany Paron

Mark Hickey
Leo Jacques
Eugene Marshall

Norman Danneman
James Mulroney
Walton Barnett

Laurier Fortier
Alexander Sulloway
Donaldo Richard

INDIAN MAIDS AND SQUAWS

Violette Barrette
Rose Vaillancourt
Arlene Poirier
Helen Holt

Catherine Shreenan
Catherine Greenan
Jeanette Quintal
Pearl Plummer

Ruth Quimby
Alice Goudreau
Louise MacDougall
Margaret Hallett

Edna Neil
Priscilla Renault
Mary Pendo
Gertrude Garneau

INDIAN CHILDREN

Ann Malloy

Jeanette Hare

Faith Steady

Bernard Burbank

Bertram Schur

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

ATTENDANTS OF MISS BERLIN

Jessie Atwood
Grace Brown

Dorothy Dixon
Louise Houlihan
Doris Oliver

Helene Lavallee
Velma Lee
Ruth Stahl

Dorothy McGivney
Kathryn McGivney

48 STATES

Paula Lambert
Wolick Kolinsky
Ruth Harris
Lorraine Parks
Clara Lacombe
Marion Enman
June Goudreau
Louise Mann
Gertrude Plante
Juliette Croteau

Mildred Howard
Rena Picard
June Young
Phyllis Adain
Evelyn Therrien
Wilhelmina Gaulin
Alberta Bell
Roma Gilbert
Lena Shields
Doris E. Pinette

Marguerite Fortier
Olivette Coulombe
Marion Pilgrim
Mamie Oleson
Mildred Sloane
Alyce M. Berwick
Lillian Larson
Hattie Anderson
Mildred Jensen
Margaret Eriksen

Leita Snodgrass
Katherine Donnelly
Lepha Pickford
Mrs. Pauline Sullivan
Margaret E. King
Mrs. Cecile Ingalls
Mrs. Mary Bisson
Germaine Beaudoin
Mrs. Jeanne Dumontier
Mrs. Cecil Beaudoin

AMERICAN SAILORS AND NURSES

Frances Jesley
Marion Wainreb
Peggy Sheridan
Alice Healey
Esther Abramson
Emerance St. Clair
Rose Truka
Virginia Gerrish
Marion Bisbee
Frances Morin
Isabelle Aikens
Jennie Snigger

Mary White
Eleanor Douglass
Anna Greenan
Amelia Jesley
Doris Frechette
Norma Pavish
Beryl Oldham
Louise Dube
Delphine Routhier
Rose Moshcovitz
Ethel Chamberlain
Lena Theberge

Olga Zolnercyk
Alice Moreau
Blanche Seguin
Olive Milligan
Laurette Larochelle
Alice Jessoy
Mary Derosier
Mary Toonick
Lydia Tardiff
Helen Ellis
Carmel Lavigne
Ruby McLean

Frances Bragg
Vena Lorry
Adrienne Meteyer
Mary Bartlett
Eunice Wiseman
Fernando Leblanc
Tatiana Kaluisky
Ruth Henderson
Lorraine Henderson
Pauline Hjelm
Edith Birt
Norma Barnes

JUNIOR NANSEN SKI CLUB

L. Gilbert
H. Hartson
L. Anctil
O. Halvorsen
C. Dahlquist
C. Fournier
H. Fournier
L. Beauparlant

O. Barbin
M. Roberge
P. Gilbert
W. Oleson
A. Roy
H. Lepage
R. Hanson
R. Conroy

F. Dussault
W. Aulie
Roger Hanson
A. Bargin
F. Dendan
E. King
Leon Doyer
H. Holt

F. Gendron
E. Mann
R. Mortensen
C. Goyette
L. Oleson
N. Nelson
S. Nelson

OLD FASHIONED SCHOOL

Jennie Fabisiak
Doris Gleason
Helen Valerino
May Bicousky
Frances Anctil
Pauline Christiansen
Paul Ouellette

Mary Jane Vaillancourt
Sonia Babson
Annie Tatangelo
Mary Esther Smith
Audrey Parrish
Geraldine Gogan
Doris Wedge
Lloyd Rines

Stella Bedard
Dimonne Duchesnay
Theresa Duchesnay
Donald Marrer
Arthur Ramsey
Luther Buber
Rolf Sheldon
Robert Bunnell

Raymond Green
Roland Isherwood
John Theriault
Paul Jacobs
Alex Radskey
Ernest Ouillette
John Sheldon

PIONEER MEN

Lorin Haggart
Irving Quimby
Clarence Marsh
Alexander Snigger
Paul Yandow
Raymond Murphy
Milton McGivney
Anthony Beaudoin
Orton S. Hutchinson
John Jackson

Norris Twitchell
Donald Taylor
Wendall Thayer
Howard Ordway
Leon Davidson
Franklyn Daggett
Archie Moshcovitz
Clayton J. Gale
William Rosenberg
Roland DuMont
Carrol C. Costello

Earle Carr
Melvin Bergquist
Clarence Shea
Andrew Torick
Wm. G. Laherty
T. Mulrone
Alfred Halle
Kenneth Doughan
Lynn Grant
Harold Winer
Wendell D. Reed

Lester MacKenzie
Woodrow Bissett
John Trazier
George Colby
Norman Hale
George Beach
Albert Pivarnelo
Albert Therrien
Leo Allen
Kenneth White

*Personnel of Committies for the Berlin, N. H. Centennial Celebration
July 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1929*

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE

Joseph Larochelle, Chairman
Burton Rumney, Councilman
Harry Poley
Oscar Dupont
Paul Burbank

AVIATION COMMITTEE

Gordon Brown
Willard Wight

BALL COMMITTEE

Arthur Trottier, Chairman
Harry MacArthur, Councilman
Ralph Sylvester
Edward Long
J. Brown
J. B. MacDougall

CONCESSION

Leslie Larocque, Chairman
Napoleon Ramsey, Councilman
W. T. Libby
Walter McGivney

DECORATING COMMITTEE

Eli J. King, Chairman
Herman Gosselin, Councilman
Mrs. Bret Mason
Louis J. Olivier
W. A. Hodgdon
J. Brown
George Prowell
Henry Beaulac

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Henry Stahl, Chairman
Ernest Gagnon, Councilman
Ira Larocque
George Atwood
S. G. Blankinship
George Duval
Robert Rich
Herbert Spear
Henry J. Holland
M. A. Jordan
Albert Morris

EXHIBITS COMMITTEE

Hallie Wilson, Chairman
J. A. Sullivan, Councilman
Mrs. A. R. Chapman
Mrs. L. L. Cutler
Mrs. Evan Johnson
Miss Miriam Sullivan
Mrs. William Tipert
Mrs. John Wilson

FIRE WORKS COMMITTEE

Jerome A. Gilbert, Chairman
Edmond Gagne, Councilman
Edward Laplante

GROUNDS COMMITTEE

F. L. Brannen, Chairman
Burton Rumney, Councilman
Ernest Tankard

George Lovett
Gilman Chapman
George Duval
Alfred Lauziere

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Henry G. Gosselin
Patrick J. Hinchey
Thomas F. Houlihan
Evan Johnson
Joseph A. LaRochele
Edward Murphy
Napoleon Ramsey
Burton Rumney

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Rev. L. W. Hodder, Chairman
Wilson Gonya, Councilman
Gordon Cave
Louville Paine
Victor Beaudoin

HONORARY COMMITTEE

John B. Noyes
Frank L. Wilson
George E. Hutchins
Daniel J. Daley
Eli J. King
Joseph A. Vaillancourt
Philip E. Beaudoin
Downing P. Brown
William E. Corbin
Wilfred A. Hodgdon
A. M. Stahl

HOUSING COMMITTEE

H. W. Noyes, Chairman
Evan Johnson, Councilman
Mrs. Edward Coulombe
Mrs. Gertrude M. Cobb
W. W. Burlingame
Kenneth Harvey (for Milan)
Mrs. Harry M. Poley, Chairman, for
Ward 1
Charles Morneau
Mrs. Nellie T. Wheeler
Mrs. Catherine Maloney
Mrs. William Palmer
Miss Hannah Howell, Chairman, for
Ward 2
Evan Johnson, Councilman
Mrs. Theresa Croy, Chairman for Gor-
ham
Mrs. E. L. Yandow
Mrs. J. P. Howell
Mrs. Albion Streeter
Mrs. George E. Gale, Chairman, for
Ward 3
Mrs. A. E. Rowell
Mrs. Ann Mitchell
Mrs. Tony Eastman
Mrs. Mertie Sanborn
Mrs. J. A. Hooke
Mrs. Angus Hanning, Chairman, for
Ward 4
Mrs. Duncan MacLean
Mrs. John J. Campbell

JUNIOR SPORTS

Clifford Littlefield, Chairman
Edward Murphy, Councilman
Henry Barbin
William Ashline

MAJOR SPORTS

Arthur O'Connell, Chairman
Wilson Gonya, Councilman
A. T. Malloy
George R. Paine
William J. Sharp

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Captain J. T. Hennessey, Chairman
J. A. Sullivan, Councilman
Lieut. Lewis W. Morrison
John W. Veazey

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Dr. L. L. Cutler, Chairman
D. Ernest Quinn, Councilman

PAGEANT COMMITTEE

W. B. Van Arsdell, Chairman
Wilson Gonya, Councilman
Miss Alice M. Chaffey
Carl Bair
J. H. Graff
Mrs. G. A. Martin
Mrs. J. L. Ordway
Mrs. J. F. Heck
Mrs. H. A. Farrand
Miss Bessie York
Samuel Milligan
Mrs. Maud Barney
Henry Barbin
Walter Elliott
S. G. Blankinship
George Atwood
James Moody
Leon Dubey
Albion Perkins
Miss Dorothy Gilbert
Miss Maude Monahan
Edward Gibbons
Joseph McKinnon

PARADE COMMITTEE

J. M. Dresser, Chairman
Napoleon Ramsey, Councilman
Gedeon Croteau
R. H. Goebel, Chairman, sub-committee
for decorating automobiles
Gedeon Croteau, Chairman, sub-com-
mittee on business floats

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

John Gibb, Chairman
J. A. Sullivan, Councilman
John J. Smith
Thomas Houlihan
Charles Brandt
Joseph Nadeau

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Howard Flewellyn
C. W. Whittamore

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Mayor E. R. B. McGee, Honorary
Chairman
Fred W. Rahmanop, Chairman
Mark Taylor
Dr. L. B. Marcou

Eli King
Mrs. E. R. B. McGee
Mrs. Mark Twitchell
Mrs. Howard Parker
Mrs. W. R. Brown
Mr. W. R. Brown

Harry MacArthur, Councilman
Frank Everding
Walter Christiansen

WOODSMEN'S SPORTS

Perley Churchill, Chairman
Charles Pinette, Councilman

TRANSPORTATION

D. Ernest Quinn, Chairman

An Appreciation

*THE General Centennial
Committee wishes to ex-
tend their sincere thanks to all
those who in any way con-
tributed to the success of our
Centennial Celebration.*

Compliments of

A Friend

Compliments of

Northern Underwriters Association

Gedeon Croteau, President
E. Wesley Enman, Vice-President
Roland Rousseau, Secretary
E. F. Gendron, Treasurer
Chas. Morneau
Sylvio L. Morneau
Henry Perkins
William Garrity
Telesphore Dubey
Paul Dube
Joseph Bernier
Arthur Larocque
Isaac Dionne
J. A. Coulombe
Fred Gilbert
Ernest Phair
Arthur Garneau
Eddie Labonte
James Moore
Eugene Landry
Peter J. Morgan
Isadore Firestone
George R. Paine
Chas. E. Meeker

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

Monday, July 1:

8-12 A. M. Registration
3.00 P. M. Baseball
7.30 P. M. Band Concert and Acrobatic Acts

Tuesday, July 2:

9-12 A. M. Junior Sports
1.00 P. M. Band Concert and Free Acts
2.00 P. M. Baseball
3.30 P. M. Governor's Reception and Address
4.00 P. M. Daylight Fire Works
6.45 P. M. Band Concert
7.30 P. M. Centenary Pageant
9.30 P. M. Fireworks Display
10.00 P. M. Governor's Ball at State Armory

Wednesday, July 3:

9.00 A. M. Aviation Program and Band Concert
2.30 P. M. Baseball and Band Concert
6.45 P. M. Band Concert
7.30 P. M. Centenary Pageant
9.30 P. M. Fireworks Display
10.00 P. M. Centennial Ball

Thursday, July 4:

9.00 A. M. Baseball and Band Concert
10.30 A. M. Centennial Parade
1.00 P. M. Baseball, Band Concert and Free Acts
3.00 P. M. Daylight Fireworks
3.30 P. M. Centenary Pageant and Drum Corps Parade
10.00 P. M. Boxing Tournament
6.45 P. M. Band Concert
7.30 P. M. Military Anti-Aircraft Display
8.00 P. M. Five Thousand Dollar Fireworks Display
10.00 P. M. Military Ball

Friday, July 5: New Hampshire Mayors' Association Convention

9.00 A. M. Woodsmen's Sports Contest
11.00 A. M. Mayors' Reception at City Building
12.00 A. M. Mayors' Banquet
2.30 P. M. Baseball and Band Concert
8-12 P. M. Centenary Festival (Mardi Gras) Main Street

Saturday, July 6:

2.00 P. M. Free Acts
7.30 P. M. Band Concert and Free Acts

2.00 P. M. Daily Balloon Ascension and Parachute Jumping
8.00 P. M. Daily Fire Slide Act

Progression

THE CENTURY CELEBRATION of the City of Berlin, New Hampshire, marks also the twelfth successful business year of the United Shoe Stores Company. A shoe chain of fifteen beautiful up-to-the-minute stores carrying the smartest of the new fashion shoe styles for men and women in every principal city in the New England states.

This chain of shoe stores, founded in Berlin, is the result of the progressiveness of a local well-known business man, Mr. J. A. Gaynor. Mr. Gaynor dreamed often of this great ambition, this forming of a great chain of shoe stores that could sell men's and women's shoes of finest grades at a moderate price, and so October 27, 1917, the first step was taken in the opening of a small store on Mason Street in Berlin. This store carried a small stock of footwear. Each year business increased and new stores were added until Mr. Gaynor has achieved his cherished ambition.

The United Shoe Stores Company, still upholding the policy started by Mr. Gaynor, continued to give the public the finest footwear at the lowest possible prices.

It is only natural that we should show more enthusiasm for our own business during this great celebration, but no one has a keener appreciation of how many fine stores there are in Berlin, and Mr. Gaynor and the entire United Shoe Stores Company join in wishing Berlin, New Hampshire, unlimited success and continued growth on this one hundredth anniversary of its existence.

UNITED SHOE STORES CO.

Berlin, N. H.

Berlin Retail Grocers' Association

PATRONIZE HOME MERCHANTS

OVILA MONTMINY, President
H. ROSENFELD, Vice-President

EDDIE J. MAROIS, Secretary
WILLIAM LEMERISE, Treasurer

MOSCO'S CASH MARKET
SAMSON & CO.
PERRAULT'S THREE STORES
PARENT'S GROCERY
GENDRON'S MARKET

J. D. FORTIER
J. E. KING & CO., CASCADE
A. N. McCREADY
MONTMINY BROTHERS
J. E. GONYA



La Rochelle's

MEN'S SHOP



Our Clothing and Furnishings the best for the price

Style and fit unexcelled at any price

BUILT ON VALUE AND SATISFACTION

"Dress Well and Succeed"

157 Main Street

Berlin, N. H.

Eat and Drink in Restful Booths at

Gilbert's Soda Fountain

Reasonable Prices

Special Centennial Dinner or Salads

Toasted Sandwiches, Frankforts

Pastry, Ice Cream

Refreshing Hot or Cold Drinks

High-grade Candies, Bars, Salted Nuts

Hot Pop Corn

Cigars - Cigarettes

GILBERT'S

207 Main St.

Near County Court House and Albert Theatre

Israelson Motor Co., Inc.

122 Pleasant St., Berlin, N. H.



The
Outstanding Chevrolet
of Chevrolet History

-- a Six in the price range of the four !

1889

1929

Steady's Music Store

is Headquarters for
Everything Musical

*What can make a better gift for the
son or daughter than a musical
instrument*

COME IN AND LOOK US OVER

Green Square

Berlin, N. H.

1889

1929

Compliments of

East Side Drug Co.

183 East Mason St.

Berlin, N. H.

Compliments of

Halle's Market

Cor. Mason and Pleasant Streets

A. Lavigne

Dealer in

Household Furniture, Stoves and Ranges

244 Main St.

Berlin, N. H.

Tel. 357-M

Fournier & Son

HOME FURNISHERS

Since 1901

26-28 Mason St.

Berlin, N. H.

Compliments of

O. A. DUSSAULT

Twenty-five years of
experience in

Wall Paper, Paints, Glass & Hardware

THE RELIABLE STORE

20-22 Mason St.

Berlin, N. H.

Headquarters for
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

Largest Watch Repair Shop
in Berlin

E. Langlais

Jeweler since 1910

113 Main St.

Berlin, N. H.

Established 1906-1929

Bushey Shoe & Rubber Repair Service

Under Street Railway Waiting Room

5 Green Square, Berlin, N. H.

Phone 128-W

Compliments of

*The International Paper
Company*



Paints - Varnishes - Enamels - Duco

A duPont Finish for Every Service

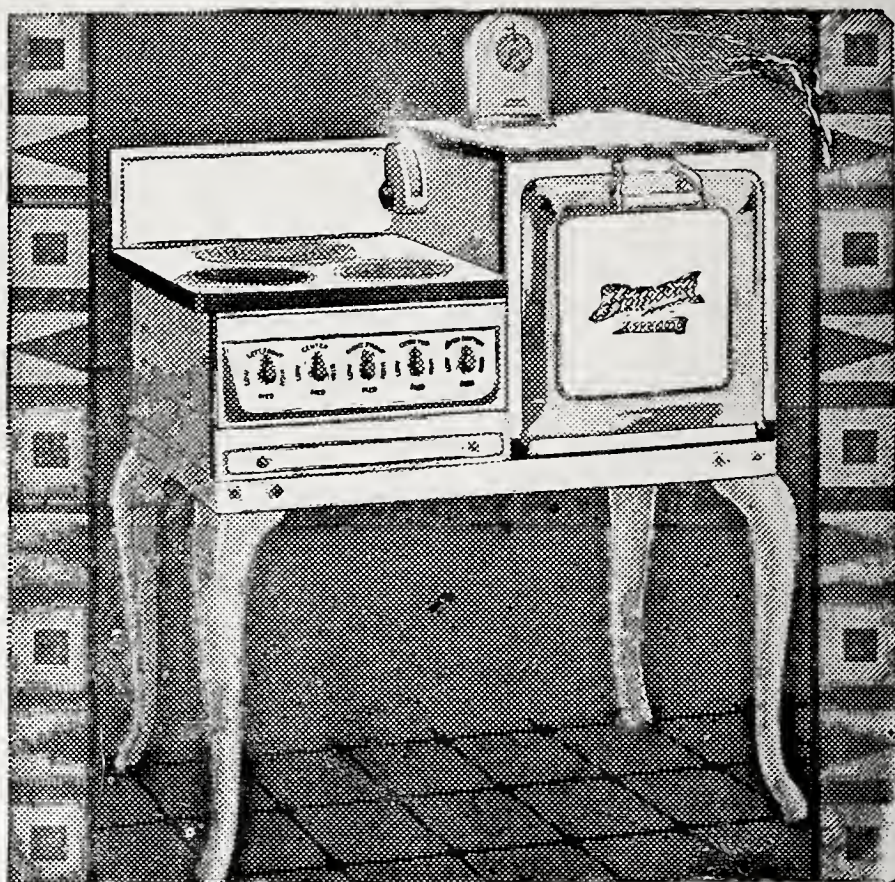
When you use duPont Paint Products you are assured of getting the maximum value in surface protection and appearance.

duPont Paints are scientifically prepared--the result of over a hundred years of paint-making experience.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Curtis Hardware Store, Inc., Jobbing Agents

I'll Cook
for You
Without
Pay



*The Modern Hotpoint Automatic Electric Range—
“Electric Maid for Modern Mothers”*

ELECTRIC MAIDS *for* MODERN MOTHERS

I'm the Electric Maid for Modern Mothers. You pay me no wages. Just put a complete meal in your oven, set automatic temperature control, and I'll watch your cooking for you. There's no need for you to do any basting or regulating--just leave it to me.

And you'll be delighted with the marvelously better flavor of the foods I cook for you at correctly **maintained** temperatures.

See our display of Hot Point Automatic Electric Ranges.

Twin State Gas & Electric Co.

“The true test of value is in usefulness”

*Sporting Goods, Newspapers
and Periodicals*

Soda Fountain and
Luncheonette

APOLLO CHOCOLATES



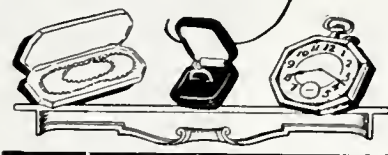
J. M. DRESSER

10 Green Square, Berlin, N. H.

W. J. BOURASSA
Jeweler

GIFTS THAT LAST

*Jewelry Gifts are most
appreciated because they
are lasting and treasured
during their long life.*



Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

73 Main St.

Berlin, N. H.

Tel. 3-W

Phone Forest 5374

E. COREY & CO.

Established 1806

MILL SUPPLIES

IRON and STEEL

SHEETS and METALS

Bolts, Nuts, Shafting, Washers, Screws, Nails, Drills

Machinists' Tools, Garage Tools

Tinners' Tools, Plumbers' Tools

65 West Commercial St.

PORTLAND, ME.

Not a store in New Hampshire
excels our equipment

Established 1889

E. N. Whitcomb
JEWELER

and Optometrist

146 Toussaint Block
Berlin, N. H.

FOR YOUR PAPER
WANTS

Globe Paper Co., Inc.

Paper Bags - Twines
Paper Cups - Towels
Toilet Paper

Paper Napkins - Tray Covers
Paper Specialties

108-110 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Local Representative :
T. A. Vanston, Box 346, Barre, Vt.

Try

Us

Sodas
Crispy Nuts
Dainty Salads
Toasted Sandwiches
Home Made Candies
Best Ice Cream in Town

Goodridge's

For

Quality

GENDRON'S
Quality Market

THE

Best of Groceries and Meats

1275 Main Street

Phone 622-W-K

REUBEN'S

Dress Goods and Trimmings
of all kinds

15 Main St.

Berlin, N. H.

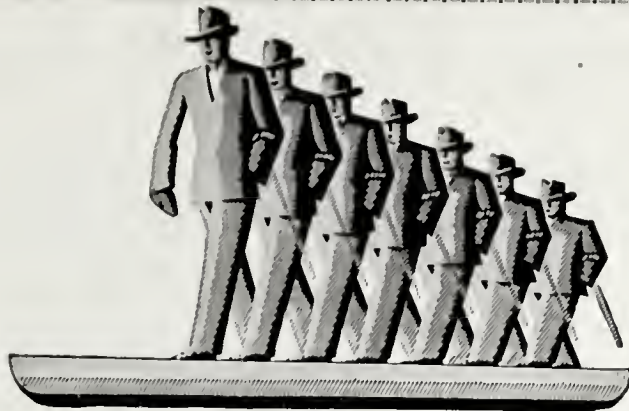
Compliments of

A. N. McCready

Dealer in

Meats and Groceries

517 Champlain St.



Smithy

NAVAL SERGE SUITS

IN THE MODERN MANNER

BLUES : GRAYS : BROWNS

FOR SALE IN BERLIN BY

J. A. LaROCHELLE

WOODWARD & GERRISH

Insurance and Real Estate

ON

THIS THE

CENTENNIAL AN-

NIVERSARY OF THE SET-

TLEMENT OF BERLIN, IT IS

INTERESTING TO REMINISCE ALONG

THE LINES OF "WHO'S WHO" AT THE PRESENT

TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE EARLIER GROWTH

OF BERLIN. NOT THAT AGE ALONE NECESSARILY MEANS

PROFICIENCY, BUT, WE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING FACTS AND YOU

CAN DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS. IF IN DOUBT, LET US SHOW YOU

THE RECORDS. FIRST, THEN, OUR MR. WOODWARD HAS THE LONGEST

RECORD AS A WRITER OF FIRE INSURANCE OF ANY CITIZEN OF

BERLIN, AND OUR MR. GERRISH IS THE OLDEST BUSINESS MAN

NOW ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

AND AMONGST OUR TWENTY ODD COMPANIES ARE IN-

CLUDED NOT ONLY SOME OF THE STRONGEST COM-

PANIES IN THE BUSINESS, BUT, THE "SUN" OF

LONDON IS THE OLDEST FIRE IN-

SURANCE COMPANY IN

THE WORLD

"ON THE SQUARE"

BERLIN, N. H.

W. E. Mountain

*Groceries, Meats
and Provisions*

Telephone Orders our Specialty

168 Green Street

Tel. 7
8

Not a Savings Bank--but you can
Make Real Savings in

Men's, Women's & Children's
Ready-to-wear CLOTHES

That's at the

ECONOMY

Opposite Post Office

Compliments

H. C. BLAIN

Electrical Contractor

70 Mason St.

Tel. 41-W

Berlin, N. H.

Compliments of

Fred J. Plunkett

Druggist

THE Nyal Quality Drug STORE

699 Main St.

Berlin, N. H.



Parent's Grocery

Leo A. Parent, Prop.

166 Main Street, Berlin, N. H.

New McCray Display Case

Frigidaire Equipped

Compliments of

THE FASHION

For

REAL GOOD MERCHANDISE
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Visit

The Fashion Dept. Store

201-203 MAIN ST.

Berlin, N. H.

E. Robichaud Garage

Automobile Repairing
Accessories

BATTERY SERVICE

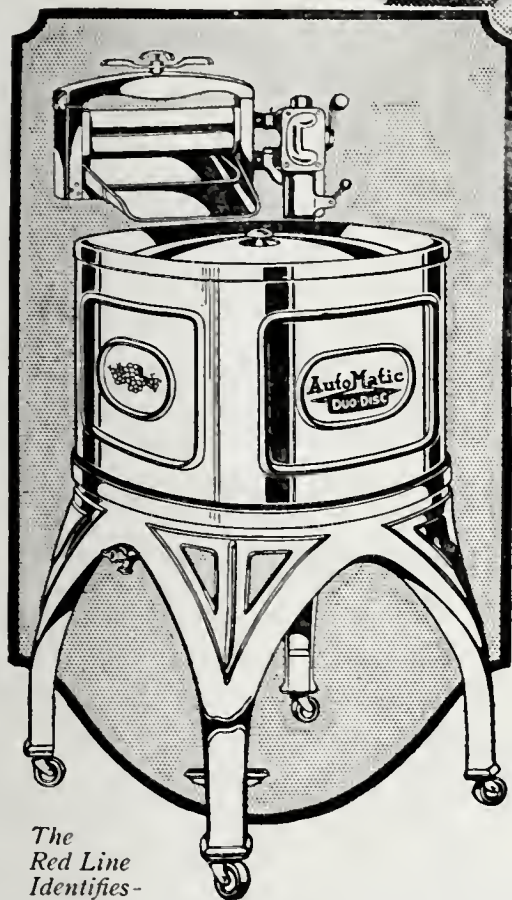
*Sales and Service for International
Trucks*

Corner York and Pleasant Streets
BERLIN, N. H.

Garage Phone 413-W

Res. Phone 413-R

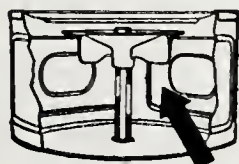
"START THE WEEK WITH A SMILE!"



*The
Red Line
Identifies-*

**"The ONLY Washer that Will
Wash Either Way"**

**DOWN for a
few Pieces**



**UP for a
Tubful**

Distributed by

Twin State Gas & Electric Co.
BERLIN, N. H.

Smile!

**Your Way Through with an
Automatic Duo-Disc**

You would expect to pay much more for this modern Electric Washer. Note these "quality features"—enclosed Westinghouse Motor and silent drive—open sanitary base. 2-shot oiling system. Foot pedal control—leaves both hands free. Life-time pressed steel frame. Extra roomy copper tub—nickel plated inside and curvilinear shaped to make it easy to get at clothes. Permanent lacquer finish in rich green with attractive red lid.

With each Automatic Duo-Disc Washer you receive a written 10-Year Service Guarantee Bond signed by the manufacturer.

Remarkably Low Price

Small Additional Carrying Charge When Sold on Easy Payments

Mothers of small children are especially delighted with the "wash-either-way" features of the new AUTOMATIC DUO-DISC. You know how you often want to wash just a few pieces. No need now to heat a tubful of water. Just use enough to cover the clothes and place the invertible aluminum Duo-Disc in Down position. When wash-day comes, fill the big roomy curvilinear shaped tub and place the Duo-Disc in Top position. You will be surprised to find how quickly and easily the new Automatic Duo-Disc will wash either a few pieces or a tubful.

AHEAD !

Great is the individual or the city that looks to the future determined to keep pace with the march of progress

THE pride of Berlin's inhabitants is one well justified. Here is a city beautiful wrought by the hands of courageous and conscientious men and women.

But the foresightedness of Berlin's citizens does not end there. The fact that they believe implicitly in adequate life insurance protection proves conclusively that they are concerned, too, with the futures of their children, Berlin's citizens of tomorrow.

The Prudential, eager to serve in such a city, offers its congratulations on this hundredth anniversary.

The
Prudential Insurance Company of America



Edward D. Duffield, President

HOME OFFICE : NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

E. WESLEY ENMAN, Asst. Supt.

Rooms 1-2 Morin Building, 175 Main Street (Cor. Mason Street), Berlin, N. H.

General Chairman Centennial Committee

NOW MORE THAN A
MILLION
FRIGIDAIRES

HAVE BEEN BUILT

Why are there more **Frigidaire**s in use than all other makes of electric refrigerators combined ?

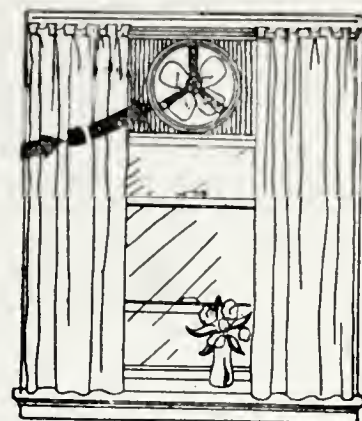
Beauty, Power, **COLD CONTROL**, Low Prices

CURTIS HARDWARE STORE, Inc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



You clean the floors and the walls, the dishes and the furniture, but do you



CLEAN the AIR of your home, too ?

Food odors, stale air, and grease laden steam are just as offensive to the family as to the guests. And of course you know how often the fumes of cooking steal your appetite and thereby menace your health.

The **AIRMASTER**

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Custom Built Home Ventilator operates electrically, simply, quietly, and fully solves the problem of home ventilation. It takes out stale air, cooking odors, steam and fumes, and brings in fresh, pure, wholesome air. The Airmaster fits right into the upper window sash and requires no alterations to install.

Priced At Only \$29.75

FOR SALE BY

Twin State Gas & Electric Company

BERLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE



Car Washing and Greasing :: Free Crank Case Service and
Air from the ECO Air Guages at the New Air Station

Costello's Filling Station

The Most Up-to-date in New England

All Electric Pumps

GAS, OILS AND ACCESSORIES

Agent for

Yale, Mohawk and Firestone Tires and Tubes

Ladies' Rest Room and Parlor

Service our Specialty

PLEASANT ST., BERLIN, N. H.

Rogers Brown & Crocker Bros., Inc.

Pig Iron Coke Ferro Alloys
Mica Fluor Spar
Crude Rubber

New York	Boston	Buffalo
Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh
Chicago	Cleveland	St. Louis

Arthur C. Harvey Co.

ALLSTON, MASS.

Arthur C. Harvey, Pres.	Murray C. Harvey, Secy.
Carroll S. Harvey, V.-Pres.	Edward T. Edmands, Treas.

STEEL PRODUCTS

Established 1886

For Nearly 50 Years New England's
Leading Steel Merchants

We operate the largest warehouse in New England, carrying a complete line of steel bars, plates, sheets, shapes, tubes, rivets, bolts, etc. Our plant facilities and large fleet of motor vehicles enable us to handle a tremendous tonnage and to offer service that cannot be equalled in New England.

Warehouse: Harvey Steel Road
Stadium 5000 -- Connecting All Depts.

Quality Always

AT

E. COULOMBE'S

95 MAIN ST.

Compliments of

Splendid Lunch

Our Motto:

"Cleanliness, Quality and Service"

TRY OUR

Salads, Steaks and Chops

OPEN DAY and NIGHT

Lessard's Pool Room

Confectionery
Magazines

Berlin, N. H.

R. B. Lewis

Joel Lewis

H. Lewis & Son

Established 1897

Clothiers and Haberdashers

23 Main St., Berlin, N. H.

IN 1908, I had the pleasure to open this store to the Public of Berlin. It was then located on Main Street, where now is settled the People's Furniture Store. After eight years of service on Main Street, I resolved to change my location; so it was in 1916 that I moved to 240 Pleasant Street, that is where the store is situated today, functioning under the name of Berlin Second Hand Store.

Ever since I have been doing business, I have learned and found out by the best teacher, which is experience, that "Pleasing the Public" is the best policy; I can positively admit also that this policy has increased my trade daily. Value plus quality has given to this store its reputation, which is known throughout the City. "Satisfaction Guaranteed" is my motto; it has not failed once in its twenty-one years of service and it shall always stand first in the future. Yes, this store really stands for "Better Homes," because if you compute the prices and the quality, mine cannot be duplicated.

As Berlin opens wide her doors to the spectators of the world, we, too, extend the hand of greeting to all the visitors of this Great Centennial Celebration, and we bid them a most hearty Welcome!

Berlin Second Hand Store

J. DUMONT, Prop.

For Twenty-one Years the Store of Service



Growing Feed and Intermediate Chick Feed

An unbeatable combination for growing chicks. The thousands of poultrymen who use these tested feeds in accordance with the Wirthmore system of feeding follow no uncharted course. They are not experimenting.

Wirthmore Growing feed supplies essential vitamins and minerals for sturdy growth and healthy, uniform development.

Wirthmore Intermediate furnishes additional carbohydrates for weight and energy. It is clean, wasteless and economical. The amount fed can be easily varied to meet requirements of different breeds, varying temperature and changing needs during the important period of growth and development.

Together these two feeds are ideal for rapid, economical growth.

Complete Feeding Instructions on Request

R. J. Barbin & Co.

67 Granite St., Berlin, N. H. Tel. 387

AMIE'S

Amie J. Bisson

SHOE SHINE PARLOR

POOL ROOM

HAT CLEANING

TOBACCO

191 Main St.

Berlin, N. H.



BROWN COMPANY and BERLIN have grown side by side, each finding benefit in the other's progress. Established as a small sawmill in 1852, the Company now enjoys the distinction of being one of the world's largest producers of forest products.

Listed among its many products are:

ALPHA PULPS
SULPHITE PULPS
SULPHATE PULPS
NIBROC BOND
NIBROC KRAFT
NIBROC TOWELS

NIBROC DURACEL
NIBROC WYTEK
BERMICO FIBRE CONDUIT
BERMICO FIBRE CORES
ONCO INNERSOLES
CHEMICALS

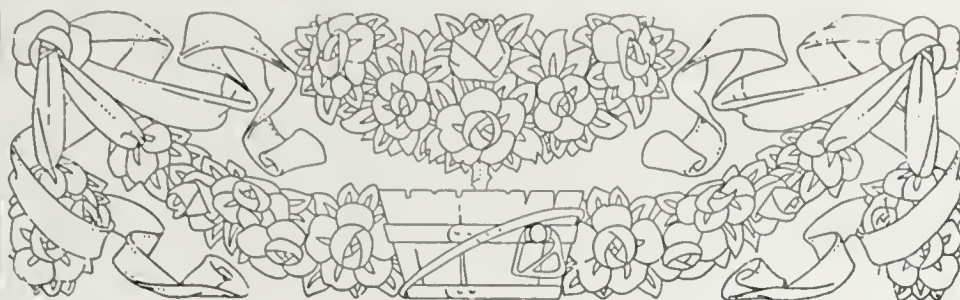


FOUNDED 1852

Berlin, N. H.

One Section of Mills Shown Above

Phones
Store 18-R
Greenhouses
18-W



WE
GIVE
SERVICE

GILL'S FLOWERS

Established 1900

*Flowers for All Occasions
All the Time*

We grow flowers, over 10,000 ft of glass devoted to growing flowers, that has been our Business for over Thirty years.

DID YOU KNOW that Berlin is the fourth largest City in the State?

We have the largest Sulphite Mill in the world, one of the largest paper machines in the world is here. When the International Convention of Chemical Engineers met in America in 1926, they met in Berlin, New Hampshire. Why? Because its President, Dr. Hugh K. Moore, lives here, also three of the four men in the state eligible to belong to the organization live here.

We also have a new High School, second to none in New England, with a faculty consisting of a Headmaster and corps of twenty-seven teachers, where all the latest in music, art, chemistry, and all other subjects usually taught in first-class High Schools are being taught; also a Junior High School and five grade schools, all of the same high type, also three very fine Parochial Schools, where the children are educated for High School.

Berlin is located in Coos County in the Androscoggin Valley, with the Androscoggin River flowing through, which furnishes more power than any other river of its size in the world. We are less than twenty miles from the summit of Mount Washington. The Old Man of the Mountain, Echo Lake, Lake of the Clouds, and the famous Glen Ellis Falls, the most picturesque in New England. Come and look us over.



Graphic Outlines of History

FORD'S THEATRE

Washington, D. C.

On the night of April 14th, 1865, there happened one of the greatest tragedies in American history—the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington. Opposite is a program of the performance that was to take place at which Lincoln was to be the guest of honor.

Sympathetic attention to all requirements in our service has brought the reward of public approval and appreciation

Arthur W. Walters began his business career in Berlin in 1893 when he opened a livery stable on Mason Street in the Twitchell & Holt Sales Stables. The same year he entered the undertaking profession, having completed courses of study at the Massachusetts College of Embalming, and at the Boston College of Embalming.

Immediately, Mr. Walters began to serve not only the town, but also the neighboring communities. For thirty-five years, throughout the entire North Country, his firm has carried on a business which alone is the best advertisement it can have.

In March, 1928, Mr. Bradford S. Parker, formerly of Skowhegan, Maine, became associated with A. W. Walters. Mr. Parker studied at the New England Institute of Anatomy, Sanitary Science, and Embalming, in Boston. On being graduated, he entered his profession in Boston and had several years of experience. In 1923 he opened his establishment in Skowhegan, Me. It is interesting to note that Mr. Parker has embalming licenses in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

A. W. Walters & Company are equipped with Modern Motor equipment. Experience plus equipment plus kindness means Service.

A. W. Walters & Co. have these three essentials. Therefore they are qualified to serve.

A. W. Walters & Co.

FUNERAL SERVICE

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IN THIS DISTRICT

AMBULANCE SERVICE

260-262 Main Street

Telephone 756-W

Berlin, N. H.

"An Old Bank With a Young Spirit"

Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Co.

BERLIN, N. H.

Incorporated 1890

Table Showing the Growth of this Bank

YEAR	CAPITAL and SURPLUS	DEPOSITS
1904	\$ 39,779.63	\$231,841.40
1914	62,088.71	410,668.18
1924	105,772.37	958,653.56
1929	161,304.23	1,249,084.83

Surplus is the basic Guaranty of enduring Security.

A Roll-of-Honor Bank is one with a Surplus equal to its Capital.

A Super-Safety Bank is one with a Surplus three (3) times its Capital.

The Berlin Savings Bank & Trust Co. has a Surplus over five (5) times its Capital.

This statement does and cannot include those Assets of Efficiency and Friendliness which Pay Dividends to our Patrons in Service and Satisfaction.

Our banking quarters have been entirely remodelled, and our new vault is the latest word in construction. The vault door weighs 16 tons and 600 pounds made with "Infusite" best known non-burnable metal and protected with the latest electric devices, thereby giving the best of protection.

We invite the public of this vicinity and surroundings to make use of our facilities. We are conveniently located in the center of the business district, and we are equipped to render the best of service as follows:

THE SERVICE WE RENDER

Personal Checking
Foreign Exchange
Savings Accounts
Trust Department
Investments

Travelers Cheques
Letters of Credit
Safe Deposit Boxes
Storage Vaults
Night Depository

"The Friendly Bank"

The City National Bank

BERLIN, N. H.

Organized 1900

Capital \$100,000.

Surplus \$100,000.

Undivided Profits \$105,092.12

OFFICERS

W. A. Hodgdon, *President*John B. Noyes, *Vice-President*F. C. Hannah, *Cashier*W. H. Colbath, *Asst. Cashier*H. D. Kilgore, *Asst. Cashier.*

DIRECTORS

W. A. Hodgdon

John B. Noyes

E. F. Bailey

George E. Clarke

Thomas H. Samson

W. R. Brown

O. B. Brown

M. A. Twitchell

Sidney S. Twitchell

Charles S. Clarke

J. Clare Curtis

J. Fred Bell

F. C. Hannah

Eli J. King

Charles C. Libby

Warren W. James

A. M. Bean

Julius Stahl

NIGHT DEPOSIT SAFE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

The City Savings Bank

BERLIN, N. H.

Organized 1901

Guaranty Fund, \$140,000.00

Undivided Profits, \$142,607.44

DEPOSITS, \$2,736,462.03

OFFICERS

W. A. Hodgdon, *President*John B. Noyes, *Vice-President*F. C. Hannah, *Cashier*W. H. Colbath, *Asst. Cashier*H. D. Kilgore, *Asst. Cashier.*

TRUSTEES

W. A. Hodgdon

George E. Clarke

John B. Noyes

Thomas H. Samson

E. F. Bailey

J. Clare Curtis

FOUR PER CENT compounded May 1st. and November 1st. of each year paid
on all deposits

Two EXTRA DIVIDENDS of one-half of one per cent (one in 1927 and one in
1929) have also been declared.

DEPOSITORS ARE THE ONLY STOCKHOLDERS. If not already a
depositor start an account at once and be a stockholder

Dodge Brothers' Pleasure Cars and Trucks



PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
America's Lowest Priced Full Size Car

THE MOTOR MART, Inc.

1327 Upper Main St. :: Tel. 644

STUDEBAKER

Builder of Champions

Now sells more eight-cylinder motor cars
than any other manufacturer in the world !

*... and Studebaker holds every official speed
and endurance record for fully equipped stock
cars.*

Championship performance in 50 models---
One-Price Priced **\$860** to **\$2575** at the factory

GLEN AUTO COMPANY

1327 Upper Main Street

Telephone 644

Albert Theatre

"The Showplace of Berlin, N. H."

E. O. Gilbert, Manager

Announcing our 19th Anniversary and Talking Pictures

CENTENNIAL WEEK PROGRAM

Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2

Maurice Chevalier, the Idol of Paris
in "Innocents of Paris"

Wednesday and Thursday, July 3 and 4

Olga Baclanova, the Russian Dramatic Star
in "A Dangerous Woman"

Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6

Joe E. Brown, star of "Twinkle-Twinkle"
in "Molly and Me"

Our New Policy--Continuous Performance--2 to 10.30 daily

Princess Theatre

CENTENNIAL WEEK PROGRAM

Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2

Sue Carol in "Chasing Through Europe"
Also **Norman Kerry in "The Bond Man"**

Wednesday and Thursday, July 3 and 4

Ben Lyon in "The Flying Rookie"
also "Hey, Hey, Henrietta" Comedy - and how !

Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6

Hoot Gibson in "Smiling Guns"

GEORGE'S

Restaurant and Food Shop

New England Cooking
Home-made Pastry
Moderate Prices

125 Seats

30 people to serve you

156 Main Street

Compliments of

A. J. Mullen

DRUGGIST

19 Main Street, Berlin, N. H.

Forty-nine Years of Drug Store Service

"The Best in Drugstore Goods ; the Best in Drugstore Service "

The Wilson Pharmacy

Established 1880

*The **Rexall** Store*

E. H. LYFORD, Prop.

BERLIN, N. H.

At Your Service with National Advertised Brands

..OF..

Men's, Young Men's and Children's

CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS

For over twenty years

Brody, *The Clothier*

My motto:

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

May we serve you ? Big variety and style for your consideration

29-31 Main Street, Berlin, N. H.

Energy : Time : Distance



THE history of transportation is the history of civilization. Since the days when the first men shambled afoot through noisome jungles, through the long centuries when kings and peasants alike crawled along the ridge of the earth in creaking ox-wagons, down to the days when Stephenson invented the locomotive, and the automobile klaxon supplanted the clatter of horses' hoofs. Progress and Speed have matched strides.

And then came the airplane! This is the second anniversary of an auspicious day in the history of flying. Two years ago a slim, grim young American dropped out of the fog of the North Atlantic and taxied into the glare of the beacons on Le Bourget Field—into the glamorous spotlight of a planet's applause. It's the spirit of the times. It's modern! Enterprising business men and commercial houses are "in the swing." Innovations follow one another with breath-taking rapidity—new ideas for bringing to you the latest merchandise, the latest news from all over the world. We are traveling fast: let it be toward a goal of everlasting mutual Good Will

SUCCESS IS IN THE AIR IN BERLIN

The
Berlin Publishing Co., Inc.

John H. Houlihan, *Pres.*

Thomas F. Houlihan, *Treas.*

Mr. J. Fred Bell, the senior member of this firm, came to Berlin, N. H., in the year 1892 and went in the Sales Stable and Livery business which has, under his efficient management, expanded rapidly and successfully; doing one of the largest business of its kind in the North Country.

In 1897 he started in the ice business which he has also successfully operated in conjunction with his sales stable and livery business.

In 1917 he formed a corporation taking with him his five sons to continue the same business under the firm name of J. F. Bell & Sons Co. Two of the sons have since withdrawn from the firm to start in business for themselves; leaving three now in partnership with him.

He is a heavy real estate owner in Berlin and owns several large business properties.

Established 1892

Incorporated 1917

J. F. Bell & Sons Co.

Wholesale and Retail

HORSES and ICE

52 Mechanic Street,

Berlin, N. H.

OFFICERS

J. Fred Bell, *President*
George A. Bell, *Treasurer*
Edmund E. Bell
Arthur C. Bell

Established 1885

Incorporated 1908



WE have been in business nearly
a HALF-CENTURY, and if
age means wisdom we should be wise
enough to advise you in your fuel
problems.

We advise PENNSYLVANIA AN-
THRACITE as being the SAFEST
and most ECONOMICAL fuel known.

We sell SERVICE as well as COAL.



C. N. Hodgdon Co.

COAL

Wood and Coke

SMITH & TOWN

Printers Stationers

This Book was Printed by Us
42 Main Street, Berlin, N. H.

Compliments of

Francis J. Campbell

Plumbing and Heating

195 Pleasant Street, Berlin, New Hampshire

Your Town and Our Town !

We Are Proud—

To Serve Its People

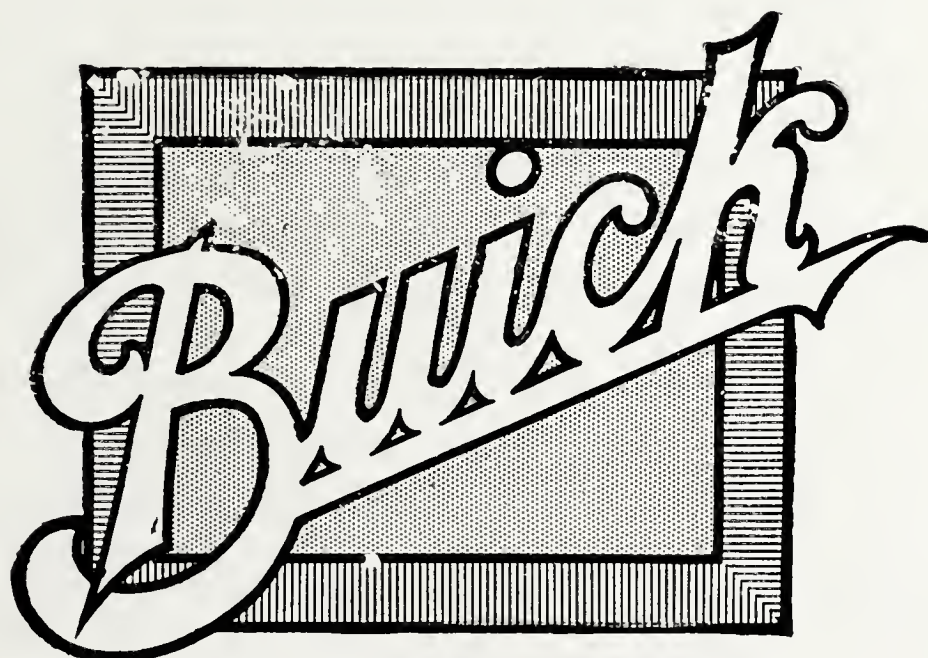
To Promote Its Welfare

To Help Make It a More
Desirable Place to Live In.

J.C.PENNEY CO. ^{INC}

The City Garage Co.

"The House That Service Built"



12 Exchange Street

BERLIN, N. H.

The Half That Is Built Here

SATISFACTION in the ownership of an automobile is the joint product of the automobile manufacturer and the local automobile dealer. The manufacturer makes the car, but essentials of operation and maintenance must be obtained in the town where the car is used.

Everyone who buys an automobile here gets a good car, plus adequate local responsibility for its continued performance.

Northern Automobile Co., Inc.

Telephone 405

38 Glen Avenue

Berlin, N. H.

New Revere Hotel

E. N. McNALLY, Mgr.

HOME OF THE ROTARY
and
KIWANIS CLUBS

Kelley's Service Station, Inc.

Distributor

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCKS

Replacement Parts

Berlin, N. H.

Phone 666

Luther Buber Sons Co.

(Incorporated)

Doors, Glazed Windows, Columns

Window and Door Frames, Weights, Cords, Etc.

LUMBER

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Brick, Tile

39 Union Street

Berlin, N. H.

Four Generations of Loyal Customers

MANY Gorham and Berlin folks have patronized this *Old Reliable Store* for over half a century--in fact, we can trace many instances of three and four generations of patrons.

We believe it's the personal interest and helpful service we render that keeps them regular customers of ours--isn't cold-blooded business--it's our reward for sharing their joys and sorrows. Helping in community affairs is as much a part of our business as selling reliable merchandise at fair prices.

The Stahl-Clarke Co.

Established in Gorham 1877

Outfitters to Men, Women and Children

43-49 Main St., Berlin, N. H.



THE BANK ON THE SQUARE
Organized 1891

THE VALUE OF A GOOD NAME

Our name represents an organization that stands for
HONESTY AND SQUARE DEALING

Honesty of Purpose and Efficient Service
has built up a business which speaks for itself.

For more than 38 years this bank has been serving the people of Berlin and vicinity, and our record shows that their confidence in us is merited.

Assets over \$2,000,000

Member of Federal Reserve System

4% Interest on Savings Accounts

OFFICERS—

William E. Corbin, *President*
Parker C. Prince, *Vice-Pres.*

Mark H. Taylor, *Cashier*
Marshall A. Wheeler, *Asst. Cash.*

DIRECTORS—

W. E. Corbin
M. H. Taylor
C. A. Chandler
D. J. Daley
E. W. Libby

D. P. Brown
E. E. Pierce
H. G. Noyes
W. H. Gerrish
W. K. Hamlin

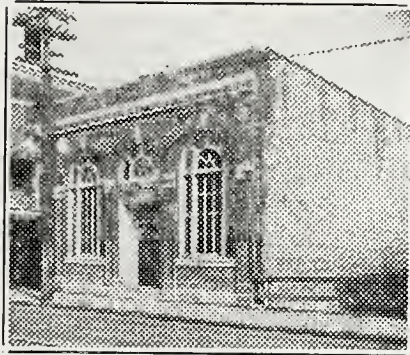
F. W. Rahmanop
P. W. Churchill
P. C. Prince
L. B. Marcou
F. W. Thompson

The BERLIN NATIONAL BANK

J. A. Vaillancourt
President

T. C. Pulsifer
Vice-Pres.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY



BERLIN, N. H.

John J. O'Connell
Treas.

Carl Day
Ass't Treas.

The FARRAND RAPID RULE

Manufactured by HIRAM A. FARRAND, Berlin, N. H.

Both rigid and flexible, the Farrand Rapid Rule readily adapts itself to the workman's demand, whether measuring curves or straight surfaces. Coiled in a neat container which fits easily in the vest pocket, it is instantly available for use. It is accurate and durable, and will serve the user indefinitely. Many of the first rules produced, two years and a half ago, are still giving efficient service.

MODELS AND SCALES

The Farrand Rapid Rule may now be obtained in the following models, length of rule blades, and graduations.

MODEL A

(With polished and nickel plated holder)

8 foot Rule, graduated in feet, inches and sixteenths

2 meter Rule, graduated in millimeters

Engineer's Rule, 6 feet graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths

Price \$5.00

MODEL B

(With plain brass finished holder)

6 foot Rule, graduated in feet, inches and sixteenths

Price \$3.75

2 meter Rule, graduated in millimeters

Price \$4.00

RUST RESISTANCE

Rule blades for both models may be obtained finished with new plating recently developed to provide resistance against rust and corrosion where these influences are present to an unusual degree. No extra charge is made for the rust resistant rule blades. If not otherwise specified, however, the holder is ordinarily equipped with nickel plated rule blade.

See these Rules on display at Curtis Hardware

*A
Modern
Tool for
Modern Craftsmen*



J. J. Temple Co.
Reading, Mass.

Makers of

FINE NECKWEAR
FOR MEN

Quality and Style
Unexcelled

Featured by
J. A. LaRochelle
The Clothier

King's Market

Meats and Groceries

Fruit and Vegetables

Telephone Service

Give us a call

Tel. 15

E. J. KING

Prescriptions Our Specialty

Physicians endorse our work

Moffett's Pharmacy

Opp. New City Hall

Berlin, New Hampshire

Lemieux & Olivier



PROFILE BRAND

Furniture of Quality

LEMIEUX-OLIVIER MFG. CO.

Club Cigar Store

Magazines
Newspapers
Cigars and
Tobacco

154 Main Street, Berlin, N. H.

Oakes Bros. High Grade Sweaters

for

Men & Young Men

Featured by

J. A. LaRochelle *The Clothier*

Compliments of

Berlin Wholesale Grocery Co.

President, T. H. Samson

Vice-President, Gerard Samson

Treasurer, J. S. Demers

100 MAIN STREET

TELEPHONES : OFFICE 100-W, YARD 100-R

Sewer Pipe
Flue Lining

Simon Stahl & Sons
Coal and Wood

Cement
Fertilizer

C O K E

BERLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

American-Tar-Company



PLANTS LOCATED AT

Malden, Mass.

Springfield, Mass.

Fitchburg, Mass.



HOME OFFICE

59 Newbury Street

:::

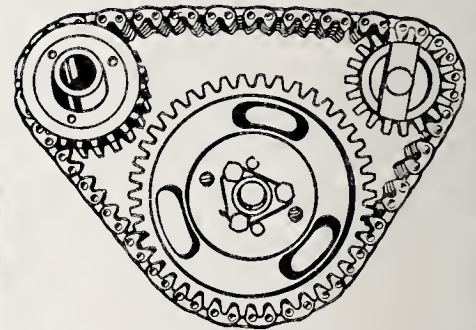
Boston, Mass.



Smith's S. O. S. Garage Auto Replacement Parts for all Cars



Main Street (Next to Court House)
Office Phone 407 Res. Phone 150



A Service for the Bachelor

Few men are clever with the needle. If you are one of those who are needle-clumsy, and a bachelor to boot, our laundry service has virtues you will value.

If there are buttons missing on your shirts, pajamas or underwear, we replace them. If there are rents or tears we repair them. If there are holes in your hose we mend them.

But even more satisfying to the discriminating man is the spotless cleanliness that we give to everything; the particular care that we bestow upon silk shirts and finer items of men's wear; the perfect ironing we give to everything that needs it.

Not that we make a specialty of bachelors---these are but regular details of the service we extend to everyone. Whether yours be a bachelor's or a family bundle, we will give it this modern, considerate laundering.

Telephone or mail us a card and our driver will call.

YOUNG'S LAUNDRY

ARTHUR GILMAN, Prop.

255 Main Street

Berlin, N. H.

J. Clare Curtis

J. Adelard Bouchard

Ira E. Larocque

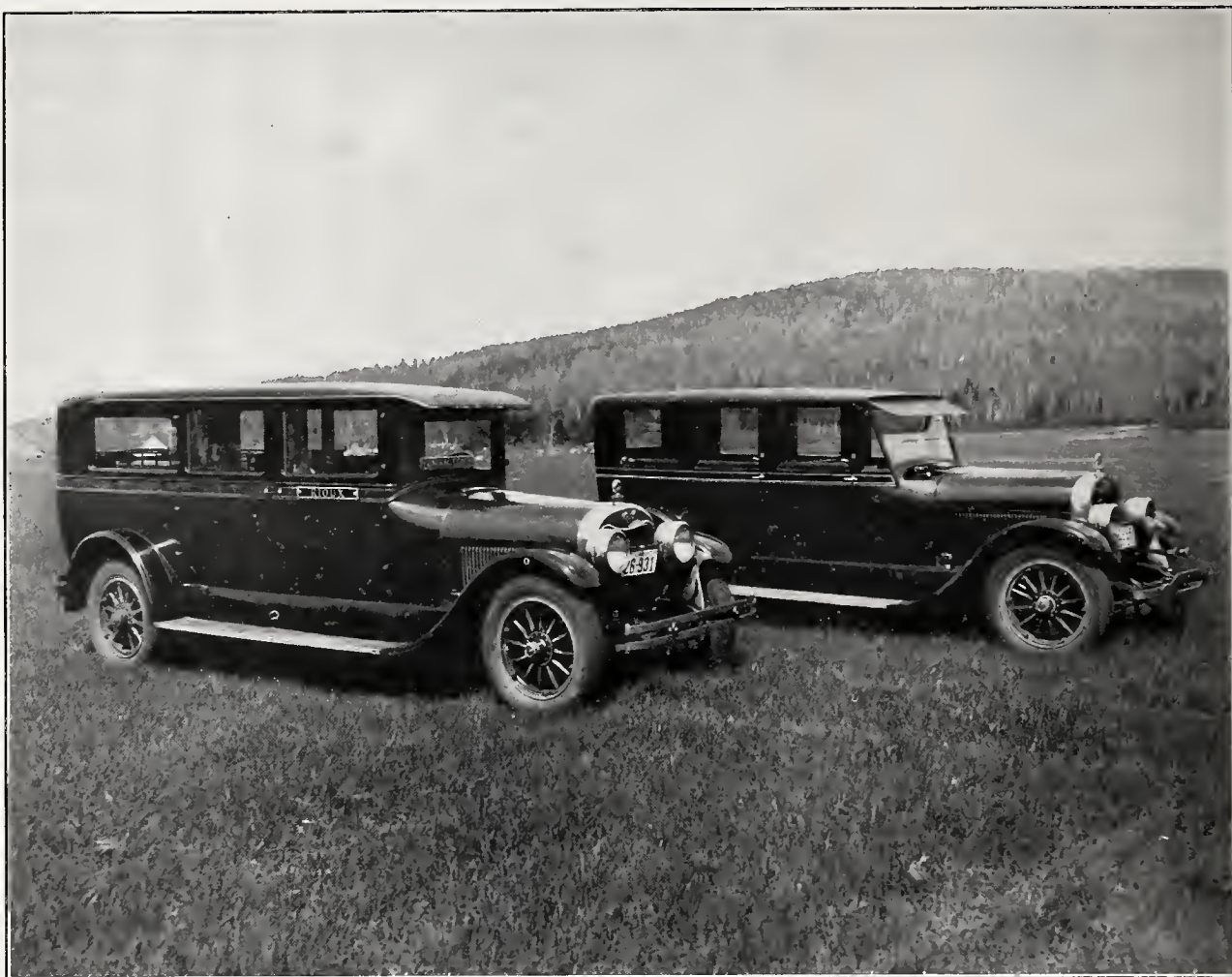
CURTIS HARDWARE STORE

Incorporated

Wholesale & Retail Hardware

[HISTORICAL]
[1878 - 1929]

FOR fifty-one years the doors of this store have been open to the public and during that time various changes have been made in the personnel of the owners and in the merchandise sold but each change has been accomplished without interruption to the business. C. C. Gerrish & Co. started in business in 1878 on corner of Glen Ave. and Exchange Street. The firm consisted of A. H. Gerrish and C. C. Gerrish. They carried the usual stock of an old-fashioned general store. In 1882, W. H. Gerrish who had been a clerk for this firm bought out A. H. Gerrish's interest and they continued under the same firm name until 1901 when the name was changed to the Gerrish Company. In 1885 they moved up to the present location and in 1895 built an extension to the so-called Gerrish block, and it is in this extension that the present business is now located. During these years the store carried a wide variety of goods, advertising to sell almost everything. In 1906 the business was bought out by A. H. Curtis and his son, J. Clare Curtis, who did business under the firm name of A. H. Curtis & Co. A. H. Curtis retired from the business in 1910. By this time the store had added a substantial line of hardware in addition to the grocery store which was being conducted when they acquired the business. In 1915 the business had become entirely a hardware store and was incorporated under the name of the Curtis Hardware Store and J. A. Bouchard was admitted as a partner. In 1918 Ira E. Larocque was also admitted as a partner, and these two with J. Clare Curtis comprise the present owners. The business has grown rapidly and two years ago commenced to sell at wholesale as well as retail.



ARTHUR R. RIOUX graduated from the Boston School of Anatomy, Sanitary Science and Embalming in the fall of 1918.

For six months he was connected with the firm of Bernard Kelley and Son of Dorchester, Mass., then went to Littleton, N. H., where he entered into partnership with Harvey S. Kenney of that town. After a year's successful business, Mr. Rioux bought out his partner's share and has maintained first-class funeral parlors in Littleton since that date.

His Littleton business is now in charge of Mr. George H. Vigneault. He came to Berlin in the fall of 1928 and opened funeral parlors at 511 Main Street. The rapid progress which he has made in Berlin proves that the services rendered by Mr. Rioux are unexcelled.

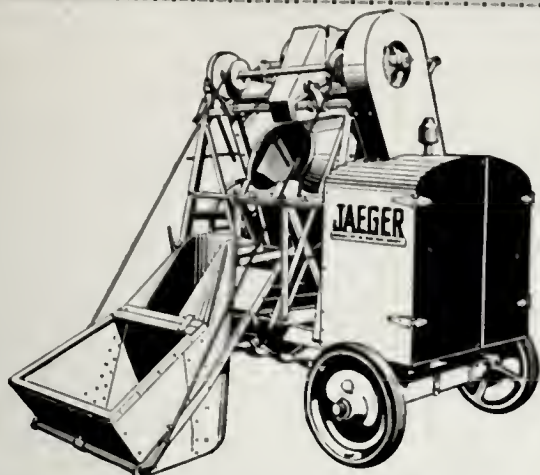
ARTHUR RIOUX

Licensed Embalmer

Funeral Director and Ambulance Service

Office : 511 Main Street, Berlin, N. H.

Phone 252-W



JAEGER TILTERS:

Timken Bearings save 19% power--
faster load - mix - discharge.

Hedge & Mattheis Co.

The Equipment House for Contractors

285 Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.

Warehouses:

Worcester, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.

New Haven, Conn.
Providence, R. I.

Portland, Me.

Write for catalog, prices and terms

Moses Angelowitz & Son

CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishings

Boots & Shoes

38 Main St., Hodgdon Building

Kute Kiddie Shoppe

Specialists--

*Infants' & Children's
Wear*

Lovely things for babies and
children up to six

Compliments of

Berlin Street Railway

Frank L. Castner, *President*

Anna M. Gross, *Treasurer and Gen. Mgr.*

Harry W. Noyes, *Manager*

Directors:

Frank L. Castner

Harry W. Noyes

Anna M. Gross

Alice W. Hitchcock

Harry G. Noyes

STAHL'S Electrical Store

195 Main St.

Berlin, N. H.

"The Store of Today's Best"

Come in and look around

L. J. Roberge

Meats and Groceries

J. A. VAILLANCOURT

ESTABLISHED in 1883 by Hon. Robert N. Chamberlin and succeeded by Hon. J. Howard Wight; Mr. Wight succeeded by Fred N. Wheeler, Mr. Wheeler by Wheeler & Woodward, Wheeler & Woodward succeeded on January 1st, 1903, by Wheeler & Vaillancourt, and Wheeler & Vaillancourt succeeded by J. A. Vaillancourt on July 1st, 1914.

This Agency is the first one established in Berlin. Most remarkable is the fact that there has never been any law-suit brought against this Agency for non-payment of claims since its organization. It is composed of forty-five of the leading companies, among them are the following:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. | (Inc. 1819) |
| Boston Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. | (Inc. 1873) |
| Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa. | (Inc. 1817) |
| Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H. | (Inc. 1885) |
| Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia, Pa. | (Inc. 1794) |
| Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company of Liverpool, Eng. | (Inc. 1836) |
| National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. | (Inc. 1871) |
| New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, N. H. | (Inc. 1869) |
| New York Underwriters Insurance Company of New York. | (Inc. 1810) |
| Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York. | (Inc. 1850) |

"OLDEST AND LARGEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN THE CITY"

Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence,
R. I. (Inc. 1799)
Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt.
(Inc. 1828)
Fidelity & Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md. (Surety Bonds)
Eagle Indemnity Company of New York.
Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company of Chicago, Ill. (Lar-
gest Automobile Mutual Insurance Company)

We write:

FIRE

MARINE

AUTOMOBILE

WATER DAMAGE

USE & OCCUPANCY

SPRINKLER LEAKAGE

WINDSTORM & TORNADO

PROFITS & COMMISSIONS

RENTS & RENTAL VALUES

LEASEHOLD & IMPROVEMENTS

RIOT, STRIKE & CIVIL COMMOTION

AND VARIOUS OTHER KINDRED LINES

155 MAIN STREET

PHONE 124

BERLIN, N. H.



FORMER residents returning to Berlin during the Centennial will marvel at the industrial and building expansion which has taken place in their home city. May Berlin continue to develop and prosper in the same degree that has been its record in the past fifteen years,—the period during which I have been in business here, and a witness to the gradual and healthful growth.

A Warm Welcome Awaits All Visitors at

H. DAVIS'

Ladies' Ready-to-wear Garments

87-89 MAIN ST.

Manufacturers of

Sewer Pipe Land Tile
Flue Linings Fire Brick
Digester Brick Tank Linings
Drainer Tile

Also Dealers in

Portland Cement Lime
Plaster Metal Lath
And Builders' Supplies

Winslow & Co., Inc.

253 Forest Ave. Phone Forest 4806

PORTLAND, MAINE

Whitney

Shirts

Pajamas

Night Shirts

are carried exclusively

IN

Berlin

BY

J. A. LaRoche *The Clothier*

A. Abelli Fruit Co.

Compliments of

M. J. Morrison, Inc.

Cleaners and Dyers

Riva & Stanley Co.

Plumbing, Heating and
Sheet Metal Work

Maynesboro Building, Berlin, N. H.

Tel. 357-W

*Repairing
Pressing*

*Dyeing
Cleansing*

A. A. ST. PIERRE

Merchant Tailor

Fur Repairing

143 Main St., Berlin, N. H.

1896

--:-

1929

Henry A. St. Laurent

UNDERTAKER

*Funeral, Cemetery, Cremation and Transfer Arrangements for
All Parts of the World*

Cable Address : Funerals, Berlin, N. H.

High-grade Caskets and Burial Garments at all prices

Complete Establishment and Equipment

TWO ASSISTANTS

Office : 58-W
159 Pleasant St.

Residence : 58-R
157 Pleasant St.



Henry A. St. Laurent Crush Stone Co.

Dealers in

Crushed Stone, Cement and Lime Materials

Bricks of all colors and prices

Stone and Granites

Roofing Stones

Hay and Loam for sale

Office : 159 Pleasant St.

Tel. 58-W

Berlin Foundry & Machine Co.

Incorporated 1904



Paper and Pulp Mill Equipment
Cylinder Moulds Gate Valves
Iron and Bronze Castings
Machine Work



Emma's
Home-made Candies and Ice Cream
Dainty Lunches served at all times

169 Main St., (opp. City Hall)



SPECIAL CENTENNIAL DINNER--Served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
SPECIAL CENTENNIAL SUPPER---Served from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Sandwiches and Salads of all kinds

Ice Cream Delivered to the Home

HAYDEN, STONE & Co.

BOSTON

NEW YORK

SPRINGFIELD

PORTLAND

PARIS, FRANCE



Members of

Boston, New York and Philadelphia
Stock Exchanges
New York Curb Market

Chicago Board of Trade
New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange



Orders Executed in All Markets

BERLIN REPRESENTATIVE

PAUL W. BURBANK

The Morneault Drug Store

R. A. MORNEAULT, Prop.
Registered Druggist



We Carry Whitman's Chocolates
Eastman's Cameras



67 Main Street

Berlin, N. H.

WHY NOT COME IN AND
SEE US ?

NABOSHEK'S

*Millinery &
Ladies' Specialty Shop*

59 MAIN STREET

Tel. 277-W

HOME SWEET HOME

IS SWEETER

IF YOU LET US DO YOUR BAKING

Bread, Pastries, Cakes and Pies of The Better Kind

RAMSEY'S BAKERY

45 MASON ST., BERLIN, N. H.

Toussaint Baking Company

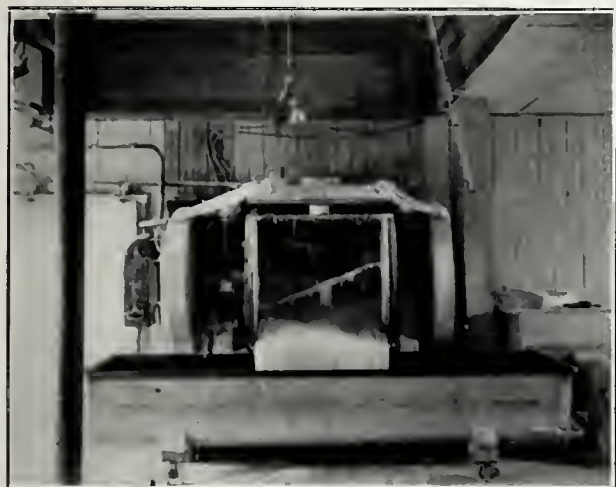
Established in 1888

THE largest, most sanitary and up to date bread factory in Northern New England. Butter Krust Bread, its leading product, has been the favorite of all housewives since its introduction fifteen years ago. The ingredients used in this bread are carefully selected and are of the highest grade, assuring at all times a most nourishing and health-giving bread. Insist on getting Butter Krust Bread.

TRY A LOAF TODAY!



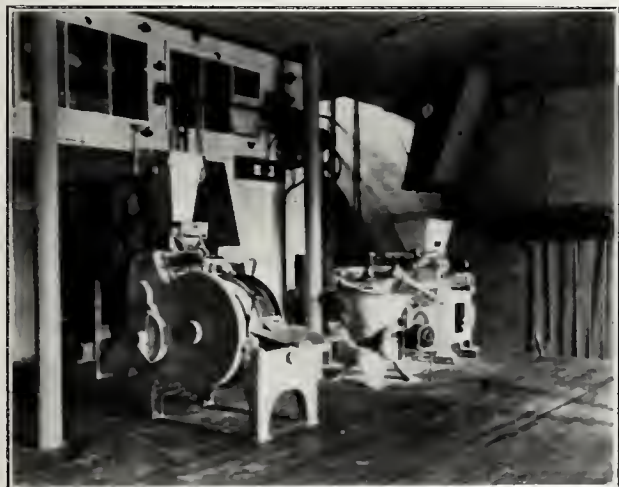
OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE TOUSSAINT BAKING CO.



HIGH SPEED MIXER, 1200 LOAVES AN HOUR



OIL FIRED OVENS



AUTOMATIC DIVIDER, ROUNDER, PROOFER AND LOAF MOULDER



AUTOMATIC WRAPPING MACHINE

Harry M. Poley

PRINTER

13 Green Square

Phone 480

Royal Typewriters

Sundstrand Adding Machines

All Makes of Portable Typewriters

Typewriter Supplies

Loose Leaf Devices

Gummed Labels

Rubber Stamps

Salesbooks

Office *Allsteel* Equipment

Ask Your Grocer for

Pillsbury's Best Flour

Pillsbury's Pancake Flour

Pillsbury's Health Bran

Pillsbury's Farina

Pillsbury's Cake Flour

All Members of the Pillsbury Family of Foods

Pillsbury Flour Mills Company

606 Fidelity Bldg.

Portland, Maine

Building a Reputation for Service

Certain brands of merchandise are so conspicuous for high quality that their names, when we read or hear them, automatically suggests superiority. There is a make of automobile—and watch—and piano—which create an instant impression of "class": whose goodness you involuntarily acknowledge.

Similarly, we, by years of conscientious attention to the interests of our policy-holders, have built up a reputation for Service. Such a reputation does not come as a result of claims and pretensions, unsupported by the facts. The public recognizes excellence only when there is excellence to be recognized. Not just fair or average excellence, but of a degree striking enough to attract notice and cause comment.

We have not been satisfied merely to talk Service: we have never for a moment relaxed in our efforts to give the most complete and useful Service possible. Such an ideal, persistently followed, explains why we write so much automobile insurance (we insured 1000 cars last year).

W. W. BURLINGAME
Insurance

155 Main St. (Room 12)

Phone 457-W

Compliments of

Cortell's

Stylish Clothes for Men and Women

107 Main St., Berlin, N. H.

Tel. 231

S. A. McElwain, *Mgr.*

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Biggest in the World—More Assets—More New
Business Each Year—More Insurance in Force—
More Policyholders.

Issues Contracts Providing
Mortgage Redemption Insurance
Accident and Health Insurance
Educational Fund Insurance
Inheritance Tax Coverage
Group and Wholesale Insurance
Endowment Insurance Business Insurance
Life Income Insurance Annuities
And Other Kinds of Personal Protection

For further information see

G. J. CROTEAU, Manager, 155 Main Street
(Phone 283)

Representing

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Compliments of

The Sirois Boot Shop

You need no longer be
told that you have an
expensive foot.

Narrow and extra narrow AAAA	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Enna Jetticks} \\ \text{Health Shoes for} \\ \text{Women at} \\ \text{\$5 to \$6} \end{array} \right.$	Wide and extra wide EEE
---------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

Walk-Overs a Specialty
for both Men and Women

EVANS

"Goods By The Yard"

Wholesale and Retail

Established
1910

61 Main St. - Berlin, N. H.



**MALLORY
STRAWS**

Carried Exclusively in Berlin by

J. A. LaRochelle
The Clothier

BERLIN HOUSE

Mrs. J. A. Gaynor, Prop.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Berlin, N. H.

